The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1867. NO. 102.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Nos. 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
J. D. BRIGHAM, ... EDITOR.
C. B. THOMPSON, } BUSINESS MANAGERS.
F. B. HOLTZMAN, }

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents
Served by Carrier, (per week.) ..... 25 Cents.
To Subscribers, (per year.) ..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Best Goods and Lowest Prices,
are at the Boss Shoe Store.

Lloyd's Bloom for the Complexion
is a cosmetion of all kinds, sold at the lowest rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Good Ice
Central Park to-day.

Spence's
is the only place in the city to get a Winter Cloak.

Good Ice
Central Park to-day.

Preston & Merrill's
Rifling Powder, vastly superior to all others, sold at lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

No 73 Market Street,
is the only special Cloak House in the city.

Furs, Furs, Furs—Auction!
A large positive sale of Furs will be held this day at 10 o'clock, at the Auction House, 139 Federal street, Allegheny. There are fine Sable Muffs, Sable Cloaks, Mink Sets, Arctic Muffs and Sets, in black and brown Sable, American and German Fitch, Silver Marten, Ermine Mink, Squirrel, Fur Hoods, Fur Trimming, &c. &c. A. Leggate, Auctioneer, invites special attention to this large peremptory sale.

Good Ice
Central Park to-day

The Pioneer Cloak House
in the West, is at No. 73 Market street

The Best Quality
of Alcohol at low rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street. Parties wishing to purchase will call and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Good Ice
Central Park to-day.

Many are Becoming
more anxious to invest in that "improved Stove Pumper," as the best chances are going rapidly, at 11 o'clock to-day.

Valuable Stocks this Evening.
The scarcity of stocks on the market is an encouraging sign of the easiness of money with our business men. No particular decline is shown to realize sale of stocks, so that those receiving their ordinary stock dividends at the present season, as well as others seeking for investment of surplus funds, are expected to fine opportunities for such purposes.

McIlwaine's auction advertisement, it will be seen at this evening an unusually lengthy list of va ua ble stocks will be sold in his Second Floor Sales-room.

Good Ice
Central Park to-day.

Any Lady
wanting a stylish Winter Cloak can get it at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Good Ice
Central Park to-day.

Ladies' Cloaks.
Every description, at the Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 73 Market street.

Kenwood Boarding School,
for Boys, New Brighton, Pa., reopens January 8th, 1867.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,
of Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro plated goods, containing full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality, and offer to all elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and finish of surface are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established for the excellence of solid silver ware. In which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation in the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

and all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. jan2-wof-wm

The Daily Commercial

Chief Justice Chase on the Acquisition of Lower California.

The San Francisco *Alta*, in discussing the commercial importance of the acquisition of lower California to the United States, by purchase or honorable treaty, publishes a correspondence between E. F. Beale, Esq., of that city, and Hon. S. P. Case, in 1863. The former saying spoken of the value to our country of the peninsula, "it would be worth to our workers on both the Gulf coast and the Pacific, and filled with mineral wealth of every description," suggest's that possession of it might easily be obtained "by a purchase from the government party lately ejected from the City of Mexico by the French." Mr. Chase's reply was as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 9, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 6th of August as just reached me. I am not insensible, as you do, of the importance of the acquisition you suggest. I fear that the Juarez Government is now too utterly broken to warrant negotiations with it, but I will confer with the President and Secretary of State on the subject.

What a pity it is that we neglected our opportunities when the states of Central America were so ready to unite their fortunes with those of the American Union! What a pity it is, too, that when General Scott took Mexico he did not remain there until a firm basis was created! The timid counsels of the Wrig leaders of the former case have probably their counterpart in the fears of the existing Administration, based upon possible troubles, so far as French domination in Mexico is concerned. Yours very truly,

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE.
E. F. BEALE, Esq.

Thad. Stevens on Negro Equality.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, Mr. Stevens spoke in reference to what is termed negro equality, as follows:

"What is negro equality, about which so much is said by knaves, and some of which is believed by men who are not fools? It means, understood by honest Republicans, just this much and no more: Every man, no matter what his race or color; every earthly being who has an immortal soul, has an equal right before God, and before every man to justice, honesty and fair play with every other man; and the law should secure him those rights. The same law which condemns a cut-throat white man to the gallows should condemn and execute a black man. The same law which would convict in a white man's favor should give a verdict in a black man's favor, on the same state of facts. Such is the law of God and such ought to be the law of man. This doctrine we do not mean that a negro shall sit on the jury-seat, or eat at the same table with a white man. That is a matter of taste, which every man must decide for himself. The law has nothing to do with it. If there be any who are afraid of the rivalry of the black man in coffee or in business, I have only to advise them to try it and beat their competitor in knowledge of business capacity; and they will have no danger at all. In his white neighbors will prefer his strong arm to himself. I know there is between those who are influenced by this cry of 'negro equality,' and the opinion that there is still larger that the negro will be a gainer. For never saw even a contraband start in that race for enough.

"There are those who admit the justice and ultimate utility of granting impartial suffrage all men, but they think it is impolitic."

Anniversary Sermon.

Last Sabbath being the Twentieth Anniversary of the settlement of Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., in the Third United Presbyterian church of this city, it was appropriately observed by a very interesting discourse, which was listened to by a large and attentive audience. Dr. Brown's text was from 1st Samuel, 7th and 12th—"Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shaw, and called the name of it Eben-ezer, saying, hitherto hath the Lord helped us." The discourse was chiefly taken up with a review of a ministry of twenty years, the progress of the Church and the denomination, the changes that had taken place in our community and in the country, and contained many facts of great interest. The fervent and faithful pastor drew a contrast between the Pittsburgh of twenty years ago and of to day. Twenty years ago there was, he said, in this city and the following boroughs and towns from 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants; to day those same statistics embraced a population little if any short of 175,000. Then our means of communication with the Eastern cities was the slow moving canal boat, the lumbering road wagon and the now antiquated mail coach. Now railroads centered in this city, and required three or four days to reach Philadelphia; now the journey was performed in a few hours. He also spoke of the rapid advance the city during his ministry in all its material interests. Its progress in education and the means of religious improvement was also noticed to. The names of many prominent members of the business community and of the professions who had died during the twenty years were appropriately mentioned.

He said that twenty years ago the United Presbyterian Church had in this city six churches, with 1,500 communicants; now they had fifteen churches, with 1,100 communicants—more than ten thousand souls under its immediate teachings and influence. Of the denomination at large, he said that it had grown in twenty years from one hundred and fifteen ministers with twenty organized churches to five hundred and thirty-six ministers with sixty churches and communicants. These, with many other similar facts, were presented. We understand that there is a movement on foot to secure its publication, if Dr. Brown consents to furnish the manuscript. Brown, though scarcely a man of middle age, has had the longest continuous pastorate any clergyman now settled in our city.

Trial for Treason.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 7.—The trial of Col. Thomas Snelling, of Monroe county, for treason, commenced in the United States District Court to-day, Judge Krekel presiding. Col. Snelling is charged with having, during the rebellion, been a member of a band of guerrillas who murdered a number of Union men in Monroe county. The trial will probably occupy several days.

Suspension of Publication.

The Cincinnati *Times* suspended publication yesterday. The *Times* was established in 1854, and was the organ of the Democratic party in Cincinnati. It was sold to the Democratic Publishing Company in 1864, and has been under the management of Mr. Wm. Cox Peet. The reason assigned for the suspension is the want of sufficient support.

Death of Ex-Governor Wright.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.—Ex-Governor Wright died at his residence in this city this morning, after a long illness.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. Thomas Hamilton, a resident of Allegheny, was killed by the cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Manchester, on Saturday evening last.

Death of Ex-Governor Wright.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.—Ex-Governor Wright died at his residence in this city this morning, after a long illness.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. Thomas Hamilton, a resident of Allegheny, was killed by the cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Manchester, on Saturday evening last.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in the Senate.

Negro Suffrage in the District Vetoed.

The Bill Passed Over the Veto

Impeachment of the President.

Question Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Important Evidence to Lay Before the Committee.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1867.

Value of Slaves.

In the Senate to-day, the bill directing the commissioners appointed under an act of a few years since, to appraise the value of the slaves of loyal slave-holders, mustered into the army of the United States, to report to Congress instead of to the President or Secretary of War, was passed.

Bounties to West Virginia Soldiers.

A joint resolution, authorizing the State of West Virginia to send free of postage through the mails, to discharged soldiers, medals voted them by the Legislature, was passed.

Vessels for the Paris Exhibition.

The Commissioner of Agriculture was directed to collect specimens of the cereal products of all the States, and forward them to the Paris Exhibition.

Lake Harbor Improvements.

Mr. Wade introduced the following which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

WHEREAS, It is found more economical to use in the increasing marine on the lakes a larger class of steam vessels than heretofore used, many of which are now constructed to draw more than twelve feet of water; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to provide for such additional depth in said harbor improvements as shall at all times furnish fourteen feet of water therein.

Resolution of Inquiry.

A resolution calling upon the President for a copy of any official correspondence of an alleged recent emigration of citizens of the United States to the colonies of the Sultan of Turkey, for the purpose of settling and acquiring landed property there, was adopted.

The Veto.

The veto came at 12:10, and was read soon after. There was very little excitement over its passage the vote was quietly taken, and resulted—yeas 29; nays 10, nine more than enough.

Nebraska.

The remainder of the day was taken up in the discussion of the Nebraska bill; without arriving at any conclusion.

Impeachment.

As was fully anticipated, the impeachment question came up in the House to-day in the shape of preferred charges, drawn up by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, and authorizing an investigation into the same by the House Judiciary Committee. There were but an attendance of one-third of over one hundred and fifty members, while the galleries have not been so crowded since the first day of the session. There was great interest evinced on every hand to see the strength which could be developed in favor of inaugurating a movement for impeachment of the President and considerable surprise was manifested at the large majority and the almost solid vote of the Republican party in favor of the project.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, but this was defeated only thirty-nine votes.

The preamble of charges and the resolution authorizing an investigation were then adopted by 109 to 39.

The Republicans who voted with the Democrats against it, were, Messrs. Davis, of New York, Hubbell, of Ohio, Latham of West Virginia, Phelps, of Maryland, Raymond, of New York, Spaulding, of Ohio, and Wasburn, of Wisconsin. Mr. Chandler, of New York, a Democrat, voted for the resolution. There was no debate, as the whole matter was carried through under the previous question, the House voting by 75 to 80 to refuse a debate.

The Enabling Act.

Thad. Stevens's enabling bill for Territorial Government was in the Senate to-day. It was taken up in the House, and postponed until one week from to-morrow, when it is intended to press it to a vote.

Gold Sale.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, introduced a bill to sell all the gold in the treasury over fifty millions to the highest bidder, the bids to be received after thirty days public notice have been given.

The Tax on Whisky.

The Ways and Means Committee intend to consider at an early day the whisky tax. The special Committee on Revenue Frauds will recommend that the tax be reduced to one dollar per gallon, as one of the most effective ways of preventing frauds.

Another Arkansas Delegation.

Another Arkansas delegation has arrived here. They come to oppose the admission of representatives from the State to be reorganized on a basis of universal suffrage. They intend to confer with leading Congressmen.

Duty on Silk.

The silk manufacturers are here in large force, favoring an increase of duty on the imported article. They state that their business has largely increased during the past two years, owing to the high price of gold.

Important Evidence.

Mr. Ashley states that he has important evidence, which he intends to lay at once before the Judiciary Committee, sustaining some of the charges which he made in the House to day on the impeachment question.

Governor Throckmorton.

Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, has written a long letter here, taking up in detail and denying the statement that the freedmen and Unionists are not well treated in that State. His letter is to be made public by the delegation from Texas, together with other documents showing the views of the officials and the people on the subject of reconstruction.

National Bank Circulation.

Representative Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, has prepared a resolution which he intends to introduce to test the sense of the House, declaring that there shall be no legislation which will increase the national banking circulation beyond the amount of fifteen millions, now authorized by law. He is of opinion that a large majority of the House are against any increase.

New Orleans Riots.

The special committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans riots, telegraph that they will be here to-morrow.

Pennsylvania Senatorship.

Thad. Stevens will be in Harrisburg to-morrow night, to participate in the Senatorial contest pending there.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1867.

DEATH OF A SUPREME COURT CLERK.

Mr. Robert Broom, for many years a clerk in the office of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly at his residence, on Saturday. Mr. Broom was a courteous and affable gentleman, and an efficient and attentive clerk. Mr. Broom was the son-in-law of H. N. Thompson, Esq., of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION OF ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

The consolidation of the quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments of the army, is engaging the attention of several officers now in Congress. General Grant is understood to favor it.

DOES NOT APPROVE IT.

It is stated that General Grant's friends deny that he approves the President's veto message, as claimed.

TAX ON COTTON.

It is reported that the Committee of Ways and Means will not recommend any change in the tax on cotton.

DECISION IN NEW YORK BANK CASES.

Justice Nelson to-day delivered the opinion in the New York bank cases, confirming the decision of the lower court. Justices Chase, Wayne and Swayne dissented.

The Occupancy of San Juan.

Mr Seward, in a letter transmitted to the House, says the correspondence relative to the Joint occupation of San Juan Island, cannot be communicated at present with regard to public interests.

SURRATT.

The official documents, including letters from our Consuls respecting the arrest of Surratt, were transmitted to the House to-day. They present to additional features of interest. In a letter to Mr. Seward, dated December 17th, Mr. King states that St. Marie, who first informed me of Surratt's being in the corps of Zouaves, has been discharged from the Papal service at my request, and has given him the sum specified by the State Department. Threats have been made against St. Marie by some of his old comrades, and thinking his life was not altogether safe, and that he might be wanted in Alexandria as a witness to identify Surratt, I put him in charge of Capt. Jeffries, and he sailed on the Swatara on Friday last. His desire seems to be to return to America, and aid in bringing Surratt to justice. I have seen no reason to doubt his good faith or question the truth of his statements.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, January 5.—The total number of steamers shipping on the lake during the past year was sixty-eight, of which fifty-seven were sailing vessels, five propellers, and six steamers. Three steam and eight sailing proved a total loss. The number of lives lost was twelve.

Two hundred dollars and a quantity of trowsers have been received by the House of Providence from Roberts for the Fenians.

The Sweetsburg Prisoners Sent to Kingston Penitentiary.

MONTREAL, January 7.—It is understood that the Fenians from Sweetsburg were brought from there under strong guard, and forwarded by train to Kingston penitentiary yesterday morning. The officials preserve great secrecy on the subject.

SENATORIAL CANVASS

A Crushing Letter from Mr. Stevens.

Col. Harry White Invites Him to the Capital.

Mr. Stevens Declines and Delivers a Terrible Blast.

He Says the Legislature of Pennsylvania for Fifteen Years has had an Unenviable Reputation for Bribery, Corruption and Fraud.

Harrisburg Atmosphere is Almost Sure to Demoralize Honest Men.

A Seat in the Legislature Becomes an Object of Ambition for Levying Black Mail.

The Rule is to Pay Cash for the Delivery of the Ballot.

Office of Senator Bought with Gold.

The Longest Purse Sure to Win.

He Reconsiders and Says He will be in Harrisburg To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1867.

Following is the letter of Senator White to Thaddeus Stevens, together with the reply of Mr. Stevens:

HARRISBURG, PA., January 3.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS—*My Dear Sir*—Your extended experience; your wise, earnest, decided views; your eminent public services, have endeared you to the genuine hearted Republicans of Pennsylvania and will be warmly supported by many of them in the impending contest for United States Senator. While it is believed this support, and your election will be acceptable to you, your aversion to mingle personally in the struggle, the multiplicity of business, however, as the instance of many of your friends here, in view of vital interests involved in this contest, to earnestly forego your dissipation to interfere personally with the action of the Legislature. Harrisburg the early part of the coming week, to consult with your friends and the friends of Republican principles. I write at the request of many of your friends.

Very truly, yours,
HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, Washington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, U. S.,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1867.

HON. H. WHITE, Penna. Senate—*Sir*: I received yours of the 3d inst., suggesting to me the wish of several friends that I would visit Harrisburg in the beginning of next week. This my public duties will not permit me to do. Were my presence necessary to be present among the candidates, my friends think that my presence may improve my chances, which I cannot consent to be used. When I allowed my name to be used it was with the express understanding that I should in no way canvass for the place. I have an abiding aversion to electioneering for myself, and in connection with the office of United States Senator is repugnant to all my ideas of propriety. It seems to me that that high office, the Legislature ought to be left wholly uninfluenced by solicitation or any more substantial means of inducement. However they might deem best qualified for the office. I have thought that they were competent to survey the State, and select the man who could do it most honor without prompting. But there are other reasons why I cannot be present at Harrisburg. The Legislature in Pennsylvania is still more powerful. It cannot be denied, and therefore need not be concealed, that for the last ten or fifteen years the Legislature of Pennsylvania has had a most unenviable reputation. Corruption, bribery and fraud have been freely charged, and, I fear, too often proved to have controlled their actions. No matter how honest when chosen, the atmosphere of Harrisburg seems to have pierced many of them with demoralizing taint.

A seat in the Legislature becomes an object of ambition, not for the *per diem*, but for the chance of levying contributions from rich corporations. Hence the large vote. Corruption has finally become so respectable as to seduce candidates for office boldly to bid for them, and to pay the cash for the delivery of the ballot. The very office of Senator is known to have once been bought with gold, and to have been trafficked for on a memorable occasion in exchange for the precious metal. Indeed, it has become proverbial that the longest purse is sure to win. So sure is this that since, even the most wealthy and unscrupulous practices do not hesitate to appear before the public and ask leave to practice the same game. How can any man, who has any character to lose, consent to enter into such competition? Fortunately for the country, the present Legislature is above suspicion. Those who were in former Legislatures and were tainted have been left at home, and pure men sent in their places so far as my knowledge of their reputation extends.

No honest man can be found around where there hangs any distrust. Why, then, should I visit you, as if to attempt to influence such independent and pure men. Besides, it might be injurious to members, if any I should support, not to have been elected against me, should change sides. The inference would be inevitable, that they had yielded to illegitimate arrangements. When the election was over, if certain members who were expected to vote for various candidates, were to be found going for me against the declared aversion of their constituents, nothing could save them from the charge of a purchase and sale but the known meagerness of my purse. I would not subject any friend to this imputation.

For these and other reasons I have come to the conclusion that I had better not visit Harrisburg as you request.

Yours, respectfully, THAD. STEVENS.

HON. H. WHITE, State Senator—*Dear Sir*—Since writing you this morning, on Saturday, certain facts have come to my knowledge which may oblige me to reconsider my determination. If so, I will be in Harrisburg early Monday night.

Yours, respectfully, THAD. STEVENS.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Maysville, Ky., Municipal Election—Ohio Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, January 7.—At the municipal election in Maysville, Ky., to day, the Union ticket was elected.

The Democratic convention for the nomination of State officers convenes in Columbus to-morrow. Every county in the State is largely represented. Nearly all the leaders of the party have arrived, including Vallandigham, Jewett, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Van Trump, and others. The resolutions will strongly adhere to the usual platform principles of the party, denounce negro suffrage, oppose a high protective tariff, declare the States lately in rebellion entitled to the full rights of the State rights, and advocate a convention of delegates from all the States to meet and nominate Allen Thurman will probably be nominated for Governor by acclamation. A grand banquet will be given in the evening.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.

Telegraph Station Burned and the Operator Killed and Scalped.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 7.—From Fort Laramie we learn that a party of one hundred and fifty Cheyenne Indians surrounded the telegraph office at Sweetwater Bridge, on the morning of the first, and killed and scalped Caldwell, the operator, and burned the station. There were three soldiers with him, one of whom was found dead; the rest have not been heard from. The Cheyennes have been on the warpath since the fight with the Sioux, and it is thought that the Sioux will make it much worse for the small number of troops in this territory. An expedition commanded by Majors Van Voost and Gordon, started from here a few days ago against the Sioux, who committed a massacre near Fort Phil Kearney. Should the Cheyennes join them, it will make a formidable force.

New York Chamber of Commerce and Mexican Affairs.

Says a New York letter: Our Chamber of Commerce is getting into rather deeper water than comports either with the duty or dignity of its members. At its regular monthly meeting this afternoon, Colonel Conckling submitted a series of resolutions in favor of the recognition of the Mexican affairs, with a view of re-establishing a Republic on a permanent basis after the departure of the French troops—recommending that the land grabbing by this Government of moral and material aid. These resolutions were to be transmitted to Congress. A sharp debate followed Ex-Mayor Opdyke would vote against any such proposition, as he viewed it as the outcome of the attempt to get Congress to indorse the $50,000,00 Mexican loan that was urged last session, 50 Radical members voting yea. He said the Chamber had no business to meddle with this subject. They could not help Mexico with men and money, and just now we had neither of these. Finally, the resolutions were laid on the table by a majority vote. Much surprise was expressed that a proposition of that kind should have been sprung upon the Chamber without any previous notice, and this feeling is not diminished by the fact that the lobbies outside were thronged with persons apparently interested in what was going on inside to a degree quite incompatible with the notions of individual disinterestedness.

VETO MESSAGE.

Negro Suffrage in District of Columbia.

The Bill Returned to the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECTIONS.

The following is the President's message, vetoing the District of Columbia Suffrage bill, read in the Senate yesterday:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received and considered a bill entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed by the Senate on the 13th of December, and by the House of Representatives on the succeeding day. It was presented for my approval on the 26th ultimo—six days after the adjournment of Congress—and is now returned with my objections to the Senate, in which house it originated.

Measures having been introduced, at the commencement of the first session of the present Congress, for the extension of the elective franchise to persons of color in the District of Columbia, steps were taken by the incorporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown to ascertain and make known the opinion of the people of the two cities upon a subject so immediately affecting their welfare as a community. The question was submitted to the people at special elections, held in the month of December, 1865, when the qualified voters of Washington and Georgetown, with great unanimity of sentiment, expressed themselves opposed to the contemplated legislation. In Washington, in a vote of 6,556—the largest, with but two exceptions, ever polled in that city—only thirty-five ballots were cast for negro suffrage; while in Georgetown, in an aggregate of 815 votes—a number considerably in excess of the average vote at the four preceding elections—but one was given in favor of the proposed extension of the elective franchise. As these elections seem to have been conducted with entire fairness, the result must be accepted as a full and just expression of the opinion of the people of the District upon the question which it involved. Possessing, as an organized community, the same popular right as the inhabitants of a State or Territory, to make known their will upon matters vitally affecting their social and political condition, they could have selected no more appropriate mode of memorializing Congress upon the subject of this bill than through the suffrages of their qualified voters.

Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether the provisions of the bill are such and its said in placing upon the statute books of the nation a law against which the people to be so long subjected to its operation have, by such unanimity protested, or whether its should be approved and thus become a law. In order that upon reconsideration, Congress, acting as the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of government, will perform its exercising the functions as the law making power of the District of Columbia, the accompanying bill is returned without limit, but that Congress is bound to observe the letter and spirit of the 1st section of the 1st article of the Constitution, which declares that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Under the legislative authority of the Congress of the United States, should be immediately exercised, and he asked them to consider that if the Congress of the United States, possessing with unexampled rapidity in area, in commerce, in wealth and in population, and possessing within itself the resources to meet it, not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, would be long secure in the enjoyment of its free and self government."

Three years had not elapsed when Congress was called upon to determine whether it would be expedient to give to Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction of the territory which had been relinquished by them to the Government of the United States. It was urged, on the one hand, that extensive jurisdiction was necessary to its inhabitants is analogous to that of a Legislature, under the census of 1860 the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age, one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one-fifth of the population, whilst the same class are found on the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facility of a nomadic people, in order to enjoy the right, after a short residence, of voting they find nowhere else. It is within their power, it now seeks to come into the District in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race, and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority—among the rest, of the power of taxation—over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefits of a thorough educational system, qualification of intelligence is required, while here suffrage is extended to all, without discrimination, as well to the most intelligible, who can prove a residence in the District of one year, as to those persons of color, who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community. Imposed upon an unwilling people, placed, by the Constitution, under the exclusive legislation of Congress, it would be viewed as an arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication by the country of the purpose of Congress, to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the States. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep rooted and permanent, would prevent them from uniting together in a state of mutual friendliness. Carefully avoiding every measure that might lead to such evils and dangers, and following the clear and well ascertained popular will, we should assiduously endeavor to promote kindly relations between them, and thus, when that popular will leads the way, prepare for the gradual and harmonious admission of this District of Columbia to try an experiment which, if successful, will be followed by the other States. Actuated by such motives, I am willingly conceded by the Congress of the nation.

As a general rule, a good policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people when they are expressed in a fair, manly and lawful way. The measures suited to one community may not be well suited to another; and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those who are citizens of the community to be affected by the proposed legislation. Of all the elective franchise

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8 1867

AN interesting and valuable statement of the Petroleum trade of Pittsburgh in 1866, will be found in our commercial department to-day.

ON the propriety of constituents instructing their representatives, and on the obligation of the latter to obey instructions when given, there is a diversity of opinion. On general subjects of legislation, the representative is presumed to have a clearer insight and better judgment, than the most of his constituents, and on such subjects, instructions are rarely given. When they are given on specific questions, it is the opinion of some that the representative is still at liberty to follow his own judgment in voting, while others regard him as bound implicitly to follow the judgment of his constituents. We shall not argue the question.

But about one point there can be no reasonable dispute. It is this, that when a public officer or a representative is chosen upon a specific platform, he is bound, if he accepts a nomination and election, to adhere to that platform, or resign his office. This differs from a mere set of instructions; it is a mutual stipulation and agreement. And it is, not only virtually but formally a violation of the compact, to refuse such a vote as is required by it, whether it be a vote for measures or for men. There are cases, we believe, of this kind developed in the existing contest going on in Harrisburg, for United States Senator. Constituents will, no doubt, keep a sharp lookout, to see whether their wishes, as expressed to their representatives, be regarded in their votes.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

While some men may differ on the point as to whether CURTIN or STEVENS would prove most satisfactory to Allegheny, we contend that hardly a man can be found who will pretend that CAMERON is the choice of more than a small fraction of the Republicans of the county. We are confident that we speak within bounds when we say, that were the question submitted to the Republicans of the county, CAMERON would not receive the vote of one in ten; but it is our firm conviction that CURTIN would be found to be most decidedly the popular favorite.

Now, in the name of the Republicans of Allegheny, we protest against their attitude on the Senatorial question being perverted and their wishes flagrantly disregarded by their Representatives at Harrisburg. It is a clear case. The Allegheny Representatives, if they obey the popular wish, will vote in a body against CAMERON. Their duty is plain, and there should be no hesitation. No one pretends that if the vote of the county should be cast for CAMERON, the Republicans, with their great majority, will be grossly misrepresented.

Thoroughly aroused to the question, and well aware what are the influences at work, the Republicans of Allegheny await with interest for the time when they may examine the action of their Representatives at Harrisburg.

TIMES IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

There are two literary productions, neither of them voluminous, of which we should like to see new editions, with notes and comments, and ample illustrations. Whenever the compositor has finished, appears, to do the editing, and the enterprising publisher to issue the works, we stand ready to recommend them to public acceptance with all our powers of argument and persuasion. To keep clear of confusion, we name but one of them in this article. It is the ancient Greek Fable of the City Mouse and the Country Mouse.

The notions that prevail about the comparative advantages of life in the country and in the city, are not materially different now from what they were in earlier ages. They are as diverse, and embrace as great and as many errors. Poetry has decided, in full court, in favor of the country, modern bards agreeing with the ancient. So also the popular sentiment runs in the same direction, as appears from the use of the old saying, verse on the country, and man made the town, just as it is presented more smoothly but with not less severe implications by SIDNEY STONE:

> "God, the first Garden made:
> The first city, Cain."

But still, people crowd into cities, as if every one of them was a city of refuge from all the ills that flesh is heir to. The tendency in this direction appeared to be strong before the war, but it is developed much more strongly since.

To this, no doubt a number of causes have contributed. The social habits formed during army life and the relish for activity and excitement, render farm life too dull and tedious to be borne. The intermission of laborious habits, and the suspension of old associations, tend also to make the pursuits of rural industry less attractive than those of the city. The high price of wages, under the pressure for labor during the war, and which unavoidably continues for a time after the war, has exerted a powerful influence in drawing not only the farmers from their fields, but mechanics from their town and village shops.

While business is lively, the anticipation of many may be realized. But a dullness of trade, a stagnation in manufactures is inevitably felt in its first and severest pressure in cities. The expenses of living are usually proportionate to the prices of wages, and when these stop, the effect is felt immediately by many, and by some is felt painfully, if they have lived up to the income in the best times, and have made no provision for the worst.

For years back, and particularly for the past two or three years, the current of population has been setting too much from the country to the cities. We do not give full accord to the poetical delineations of country life, nor to the political doctrine that cities are sores on the body politic, but it is certain that no country can thrive if its rural labors be underrated, and its cities be deemed the only localities for honorable and lucrative employment; or where this sentiment prevails to such an extent as to occasion a constant and large drain of the intelligent, energetic young men from agricultural pursuits, into the great cities of our land.

THE FARMER.

We do not conceive of the farmer, in our country, as bearing any resemblance to the serfs or to the common peasantry of Europe. We may have some rough specimens of humanity among them, but the class of American farmers are not behind the men of other callings, in intelligence, moral worth and becoming manners. We like the name that is commonly assigned to the class better than any other. Agriculturist sounds too fanciful, Planter smacks too strongly of associations with Sambo, besides being too restricted in its signification, and rarely used among us. Farmer is the right word to designate the profession. We know of no word that suggests ideas of more respectability, independence and comfort than the word farmer.

But it is not the idea of a mere peasant, in smock-frock and fustian pants, of a man that knows how to work and knows nothing else. Our notion of a farmer is not so remote from the reality. He usually owns the land that he lives on and cultivates. The stock upon it is his. He works, but he also finds time for some mental improvement and enjoyment in reading. A few useful and well chosen books and a newspaper are found in his house, for the use of himself and family. As soon as his circumstances will admit of it, the plans of taste will begin to be regarded, in the arrangements of the farm, in the location and appearance of buildings, in the fences, in the planting of trees and shrubbery, in the means of conveyance to market and church, in the quality and keeping of the live stock. Besides all this will the American farmer be a patron of education, affording to his children such means of improvement as are within his reach, educating them to be useful and contented in their position and employment, and not, as is too often done, making their brief season of fancy schooling the occasion of permanent discontent and unhappiness at home.

As a class, the American farmers are the main reliance of the country, not more for the means of subsistence, than for the support of our Government. Intelligence and probity in this class make our liberties safe. Public and political measures are canvassed by them as coolly and fairly as by any class in the country. Their profession furnishes its proportion of our legislators and public officers, and the interests of justice, humanity and morals are indebted largely to the same, for their maintenance and advancement. We want to see the profession honored, we want to have every farmer honor it by meeting all its claims, those of intelligence and taste as well as those of labor.

A DREADFUL picture of the poverty and ruin of all New England is engaging the imagination and pencil of the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*. Here is one of his latest touches:

> "Nothing is more obvious and apparent than that almost all the late wealth and prosperity of the Northeast are gone, never to return. The pressure has but commenced."

This is truly dreadful—all the wealth and prosperity gone, and the pressure only commenced. This will be sad news to New England. It may afford some satisfaction, however, to those who sympathise with New England, to know that the distressing picture is only a prophecy of the ardent Southern gentleman. He is only indulging the luxury of an anticipation. But it is reasoned out by the delighted writer in quite an article. Because New England does not raise provisions enough to feed its population and "no cotton wherewith to clothe them, we do not see," says the *Enquirer*, "how, hereafter, it is to feed and clothe more than half its people." A writer to whom the universal poverty of New England is "obvious and apparent," ought to be able to see any thing. But the writer makes out a long list of dreadful consequences, all going to light down on New England. "Its fate is unavoidable," he says. And all this calamity is the result of losing the custom of the Southern States.

FORMERLY, the expression "JONES drew on SMITH" would be an intimation that the two persons named had, upon some disagreement, become excited with dissocial passions, and that JONES suddenly appealed to the arbitrament of the sword, with intent to establish the rectitude of his position by the effusion of more or less of SMITH's blood. In our piping times of peace and business, it only means that SMITH is expected to pay the bill in currency of the country.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From records and estimates recently made by the Police Department, it appears that there are 622 houses of prostitution in New York, 99 houses of assignation, 2,670 inmates of the first named class of houses, 75 concert saloons of bad repute, 420 female inmates of concert saloons, 11 drinking saloons in which waiter girls are employed, 127 female inmates of such saloons. This makes a grand total of 3,317 women who may be classed as prostitutes in that city.

The Scotch Irish Presbyterians came to New Hampshire in 1719 and settled in Londonderry. There are now seven Presbyterian churches in the State, and the descendants of the original Presbyterian have become Congregationalist.

A "Rationalist" of Monticello, Minn., desires to establish a Free-it Community—something on the Fourier order—and offers "five hundred acres of land" for the use of such a society. In the circular he makes a declaration of principles, in which the following were original: being the following: "Until mankind becomes fully happy, no children ought to be brought to the world, consequently there ought to be no marriages."

A French work recently published maintains that forty ten thousand years the waters of the sea pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. According to the author of this theory, M. Paul de Jouvenel, the last of those deluges occurred 1,500 years ago; the next one is due in 6,000 years more. M. Jouvenel recounts the great cosmical drama with the vigor and pictorial effect of an eye witness.

The people of New York are looking to the Legislature for an entire revision of their municipal government. Prominent Democrats openly advise their members of Assembly to interpose no obstacle; but to let every measure pass. Peculation and corruption are the rule in every bureau of the government, and a cleansing of the stables is deemed necessary, even though oxen must again encumber it. But the Democratic party cannot live without patronage, and it is for their adversaries to cut short their means of subsistence.

Mr. Payne recently brought from China to Europe specimens of the vegetable soap used throughout the Celestial Empire. It is the long pods produced by two leguminous plants. Before using these pods for washing, the Chinese first cut away a greater part of the epicarp, and then rub the wet linen with the pod thus denuded, after which it is enough to rinse the linen in fresh water.

An English paper says: "A most curious sight is witnessed when a large steamer arrives in Southampton water. The moment she comes to her moorings a flock of two hundred wild birds leave about the ship, pick up scraps of bread, meat, and offal that are thrown overboard. These birds form a colony that live on the outward and homeward bound steamers daily lying in Southampton water."

Among the prevailing fastes revived in Paris of late is that for ancient headdresses, and the consequence is that, in order to satisfy the gendarmes and, not only have the provinces and hidden recesses of old chateaux been ransacked for such, but regular manufactures of new "old" furniture have sprung up, which imitate to perfectness faithfully as possible the elaborate workmanship, and often most uncomfortable shapes, of tables, seats, cabinets, &c., of the reigns of Louis XIII., Louis XIV., and their successors.

Dr. Richardson states that iodine placed in a small box with a perforated lid destroys organic poison in rooms. In cases of small pox he has seen this method used with great benefit.

PERSONAL.

—William Wreford, the famous English wrestler, died in London on the 24 instant, aged seventy-three. He had a contest, in 1825, that lasted an hour and twenty minutes, resulting in his floor-ing his man. He was a well informed, gentlemanly old man, full of anecdotes of celebrated wrestlers and of scenes of the old coaching days.

—On every clear Sabbath three aged men attend worship in the Pacific Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Brooklyn: Rev. Henry Bolton, ninety-two years old, member of the church for sixty-four years; Daniel Ayres, seventy-seven years old, a member of the church for seventy-seven years. All of them retain surprising activity of body and mind.

—An Irish paper states that Mrs. Stephens, wife of the Head Center, is residing at Dalkey, and may be seen shopping in Kingston, quite unnoticed and, apparently, at the fuss made about her husband.

—A mem ber of Congress once said: "What the horrorable gentleman has just asserted I consider as catamount to a denial," "I presume," replied his opponent, "that the honorable gentleman means tantamount." "No, sir, I do not mean tantamount. I am not so ignorant of our language not to be aware that catamount and tantamount are anonymous."

—Hon. Clarence Buel, of Lansing, Pa., has undertaken to raise a fund of $100,000 for the use of the National Temperance Society, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, has subscribed $10,000 to this fund.

—Father Gavazzi, a wild, dashing ex-priest, who once preached in the Tabernacle of new Reformation in Italy, is said to be missing. He has not been heard of since a short time after the battle of Custozza. He is a bold fellow, coming both, as he showed once in Canada, while mobbed by the Irish Catholics, to use physical force in his defense, and he has employed his great muscular strength many times in the Italian cause. He was virulently hated by the Roman Catholics, and of course the anticipation is that he has been unfairly got rid of: but he may yet return to split the ears of the groundlings by his denunciations of the Papacy, and to thrill the hearts of the fair ones who admired his features and his figure, by his use of his half-breadth escape from his enemies.

—The American Minister in Rome it said to be a warm supporter of the temporal power of the Pope.

—Missouri elects a successor to the eloquent and intrepid B. GRATZ BROWN, who refuses a re-election. Governor Fletcher, Charles D. Drake and Representative Blow are the prominent candidates, with the chances in favor of Drake.

WHAT WOULD WIN.—In the Legislature of New York, as well as elsewhere, they have liberal ideas about legislative virtue. Hon. Freeman Clarke is among the gentlemen recently brought forward for United States Senator. Says a correspondent: "A stranger asked a veteran lobbyist what he thought of Mr. Clarke's chances for the nomination. 'Mr. Clarke,' said the lobbyist, 'who is he?' 'Why,' said the interlocutor, 'he was formerly Comptroller of Currency.' 'Oh,' said the lobbyist, 'he don't stand any chance at all; but if he controlled the currency now he might make a sure thing of it.'"

BOTS IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the Agricultural Department gives the following recipe for ridding the horse's stomach of the bots: You are aware that it is hard sometimes to distinguish between an attack of the bots and one of the colic; this remedy, however, is equally efficient for either. The reason that a bot can resist the action of agents admini-tered is his power of driving his head into the walls of the stomach by his tenacles. But he cannot resist the chloroform, screened by a couple of spoonfuls of whisky and sacchiage, will make him let go his hold on the stomach even after having bored nearly through."

FRED DOUGLASS, in a recent lecure, said: A man told me, when in England, that beloved and honored as was Queen Victoria, if she should venture to veto a measure after it had been regularly passed by the House of Commons and House of Lords, it would cost her head costing her her crown; and yet in this country your President can thwart your House of Representatives, your Congress, at every turn with impunity; and we acquiesce. What a mighty needy set of people generally!

A FEW Sundays since an excellent Congregational clergyman, not far from North Yarmouth, Maine, indulged in quite a novel method in reviving the drowsy slumbers of a large portion of his congregation. When about half through his discourse he came to a stop and broke out in one of those peculiar hymns not unfrequently used on funeral occasions, and when he had finished he exclaimed, with much earnestness, "If such singing as this is not sufficient to wake you up, I don't know what will."

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The United States Senatorship.

Board of County Supervisors Suggested

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD BUREAU.

Report of Board of Military Claims

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, January 6, 1867.

Harrisburg, like most small inland cities and villages, is mainly given to church going on Sunday. Save when the bells peal out their notes of invitation for the worship of Him who doeth all things well, and in whose Providence almost every man's experience acknowledges as much beneficence as he is conscious of deserving, very few pedestrians are seen abroad. Such is particularly the case to-day, when nature wears a morose visage, and the bleaky, wird blows disagreeable warnings of an impending storm. As there are Jews wherever there are Gentiles, so there are sinners wherever saints abound,—the cockle will grow up with the wheat, and Harrisburg is no exception. Members already begin to return from their home visit, during the adjournmem. Knots of busy cauc uses are lobby ing about the hotels, and I write my hasty notes in the House Hall, with a score of Honorable M. L.'s indicting epistles to their dear constituents. So that the men "whose delight is in the law of the Lord" don't all dwell in Harrisburg.

U. S. Senator.

Your Washington special will probably find his announcement that Hon. Thad. Stevens will not come to Harrisburg before the Senatorial nomination on Thursday evening, erroneous. He is positively announced for Tuesday evening by Messrs. Quay, Taylor and White, members of the committee who visited him. I am also assured by certainof Governor Curtin's friends that he will be here. But the "highly important political movement" telegraphed from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday, foreshadowing the combination of Curtin's friends on Stevens, is emphatically denied by the Curtin men. The Governor is a candidate, a prominent one, and it is claimed, owes it to his friends to hold his supporters together as long as there is a shadow of hope.

Grow is nominally a candidate, but little spoken of, and a union on him is not regarded by either the Curtin or Cameron men as possible. His three cut and out votes are understood to be for Cameron as a second choice. In the caucus fixing the 10th inst. as the time for nominating Senator, the Curtin Stevens Grow men all voted for the 14th inst., but the 10th was carried by a vote of 48 to 28. A full caucus is 81, so that 42 votes r ominates.—Cameron claiming this as the relative strength of Curtin and himself. Of the five absentees on that night, three, representing Susquehanna, Wyoming and Bradford counties, are, if the word of one of them is to be taken, Cameron men. A majority of the Allegheny county members are claimed for Cameron.

General Railroad Law.

I forwarded yesterday a synopsis of a bill for a general railroad law to be introduced when the House meets. It provides for a Railroad Bureau—in my humble judgment an important and wise provision. The Comptroller or Superintendent of the Bureau should have full executive and judicial powers, to see that the railway laws are enforced, and to decide in all controlling cases upon the true interpretation of the laws, exercising the same power in the large county cases for the benefit of all concerned, subject to the usual appeals to the courts. Such a Bureau, administered with ability, would do away with one half the special legislation annually asked for and be in a position to keep the Legislature advised as to the laws and advisability of any special enactment asked for.

Local Legislation.

The member of this Legislature who will shape a comprehensive bill and get it into a law, providing for the election of a supervisor, or commissioner, in each township and borough, or ward, of every county in the State, who shall constitute a Board of County Supervisors, to meet annually, with full power to legislate upon all questions relating to county affairs, on the plan of New York and other States, will do this Common wealth a great service. Why should Mr. Quay, as was the case last week have to come here to ask for the exemption of Beaver Cemetery Association from taxation, or Mr. Allen, of Warren, to ask that Tidioute the authority to raise money to build a school house? Would not a County Board of Supervisors be a better, a more secure resource? The Legislature had to take the word of these gentlemen, and go it blind, on faith in their representations. Such not be the case with a County Legislature, composed of members elected from every section of the county. And what a relief to the Legislature!

Local Amusements.

The Winter season, with the extra bait of the legislative session in session, is securing for the people of the Capital, a fair share of amusements. That generous wizzard, Anderson, has had a number of interesting *seances*, during which he distributed various curious and unprofitable gifts as tokens of his good will on mission. Many ardent folks have been made immensely happy with castors, wash stands, pin cushions and articles of *bijouterie*. For the further delectation of the town the Carter Dayene Troupe, of twenty-five persons, will "open" at Bunt's Hall, January 10th and 11th, just in time for the United States Senatorial caucus. On the 21st inst., J. F. Sperry (pleasant name), will open a theatre, with what a local paper calls "the first class artistic talent from the New York and Boston theaters." On Monday evening, previous to the inauguration, a grand skating carnival is promised. Mr. Peter V. Weaver, of Philadelphia, who is modestly put forward as the champion fancy skater of the country," and Miss Clara Augusta Moore, "the Queen Victoria," at present electrifying the nightly excitable Quakers of Philadelphia, will be the bright particular stars of the carnival. MCI.

BOARD OF MILITARY CLAIMS.

Origin and History.

The Military Board was one of the necessities and creations of the rebellion. By limitation it would expire with the coming spring, but will probably be extended by act of the Legislature for another year. The large number of claims allowed during the year 1866, shows that the State is yet far from a complete release of all its obligations to the gallant quarter of the war for military service. The annual report for 1866 to the Governor has not yet been printed, but through the kindness of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, Secretary of the Board and chief factotum of the Department, I am in possession of documents and House keepers call and see the difference between these and the long ragged Public Ledgers.

J. S. NEWMYER & CO.,
396 Penn street.

DISSOLUTION—

The firm of HAHN & RIDDLE is to-before engaged in the Grocery business at No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny City, is day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. GEORGE W. HAHN having purchased the interest of GEORGE D. RIDDLE in the stock, &c.

The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. W. HAHN, at No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny City, who will pay all debts owing by said firm, and receive all accounts due to them. GEORGE W. HAHN,
GEO. D. RIDDLE.

IN r ting from the firm of HAHN & RIDDLE I respectfully re commend Mr GEO. W. HAHN to the friends and customers of the late firm, and solicit a continuance of their patronage to him.

GEORGE D. RIDDLE.

Allegheny, December 31, 1866.

TO OIL REFINERS.

Claims have been and may be made for subsistence, clothing, transportation, or organization of volunteers, under orders of authorized officers of the State, claims for pay of all Pennsylvania volunteers, of persons acting in the capacity of officers, and of those they commenced to recruit under the authority of the State, and of privates from the date of their enlistment. Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Chaplains were also included in the act.

Rendezvous.

Any two of the officers named constitute the Board, to whom all claims under the act are to be submitted, and if found to conform to its provisions, and when approved by the Board, they report to the Auditor General, who reviews the same, and if satisfied with them, draws his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount. The vouchers necessary to establish a claim are: 1. A declaration, under oath in writing, of facts and dates, setting forth also that the claimant has not been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, that he has not at any time received or has promised any compensation for the service, from other sources, and that he will not seek such compensation. 2. A statement or bill of claim, in writing under oath, with dates, items and amounts, made out according to prescribed forms. 3. The commission from the Governor, with date of muster. The acts of April, 1865, required all claims to be presented within two years thereafter, but the time was extended.

Circular of Instruction.

The Board published and widely circulated, in December, 1865, a circular of instruction, which urged claimants to apply directly to the Board and not to the claim agents, and their intervention was in no case necessary. The Board sought, how vainly many a soldier can tell to his cost, to break up the system of frauds perpetrated on Pennsylvania soldiers by certain claim agents engaged in the collection and purchase of claims at much less than their value, thereby defrauding the soldiers of large amounts, and bringing the State into discredit.

Amount of Business Done.

I have before me the Annual Reports of this Board of Claims for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and some advance figures of 1866, not yet printed, and condense an abstract of the claims allowed.

1863.

Amount of claims settled and paid	$ 43,621
" " " under 5th section	33,024
" " " under 7th section (being for recruiting and organizing	102 097
Amount of claims for and damages	29,243
rlsburg Cemetery Association	1,481
	$209,566

1864.

Claims sent to Auditor General	$179 186
Allowed by Board	168,953
Difference	$ 18,233
Filed for adjudication, January 1, '64 to December 31, 64	$102,694
Received but deficient in evidence	35,085
Total during the year	$138,608
Whole amount of claims to December 31, '64	$359,260
Balance unsettled January 1, '65	221,352

1865.

From January 1st, '65, to November 30, '65, 3,075 claims passed the board and were sent to the Auditor General for his consideration.

Amount claimed	$247 300
Amount allowed	213 859
Difference	$33 441

Amount of filed and unsettled claims November 30, 1865, $103,680.

1866.

Amount of claims acted on for the year ending November 30, '66	$142,204
Amount allowed thereon	120,087
Difference	$22,117
Total amount claimed since organization of Board	798 758
Total amount allowed	661,315
Difference	$137 443

It will be seen that the sum of $137,443 has been actually saved to the Commonwealth, over the amount allowed by the terms of the law. While the Board aimed to do full justice to claimants it has conscientiously exercised the full equity powers conferred by the act.

Reflections.

The reports which I have been analyzing, embrace many thousand names, including all nationalities, and the various military ranks, from private upwards. They show the war resources of this Commonwealth, and testify that when the nation is in danger from the insignity of treason or the intervention of foreign nations, every citizen is a soldier for its defense: that large and expensive bodies of mercenary troops are not necessary to the security of our institutions or the development of America's future. They testify also to Government's paternal care of such as are called to encounter the dangers and endure the hardships of "battle's stern magnificent array." Every one of these names is a touching biography of "deeds dared, sufferings endured, of patience, heroic fortitude and deep devotion to home, kindred and country, which goes as a common contribution to the great volume of American history, whose bright pages have already quite obscured the glory of ancient renown.

WOMAN'S HEALTH.—In the *Herald of Health*, for January, Madame Demorest, who is good authority on female dress in general, writes a very sensible article on "Dress and its Relations to Health." She thinks that the under garments and covering of the feet lack proper attention, and speaks feelingly of "elastic which keeps her s cocking up at the knee" as impeding the free circulation of the blood, while "the fashion now prevailing of wide spreading crinoline demands, for the sake of modesty, as well as health, a plentiful supply of underclothing." These straightforward sentences are as sensible as they are modestly expressed, and it is to be hoped that sensible and modest women will follow Madame Demorest's advice and wear lesser "cha sles" at the knee, thicker underclothing and more of it, and thicker walking boots. These are the processes which make women happy and mothers comfortable.

THE GREAT TONICS.

Bass' London Ale, pints and quarts.
Allsop's London Ale, pints and quarts.
Jeffrey's Scotch Ale, pints.
Guiness' XX Dublin Porter, pints.

The above brands are acknowledged to be the finest of Malt Liquors known. We also have a large and choice stock of Medicinal Liquors, such as French Brandies, Wines, Gin and Jamaica Rum, which we purchase direct in original packages, and guarantee perfectly pure. Also, the celebrated California Wines and Brandy of Forbes, which is a brand which is also sufficient evidence of their purity and excellence. And the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. For a pure article go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepar-d a medicine at this establishment, (now nine years) that has stood the strongest tests and has always borne the palm for merit. The Dyspepsia Cure, he claims, is sold cheaper than any cream Pump in the market, and is now sold in Canada, Wyoming and Bradford counties, are, if the word of one of them is to be taken, Cameron men. A majority of the Allegheny county members are claimed for Cameron.

General Railroad Law.

I forwarded yesterday a synopsis of a bill for a general railroad law to be introduced when the House meets. It provides for a Railroad Bureau—in my humble judgment an important and wise provision. The Comptroller or Superintendent of the Bureau should have full executive and judicial powers, to see that the railway laws are enforced, and to decide in all controlling cases upon the true interpretation of the laws, exercising the same power in the large county cases for the benefit of all concerned, subject to the usual appeals to the courts. Such a Bureau, administered with ability, would do away with one half the special legislation annually asked for and be in a position to keep the Legislature advised as to the laws and advisability of any special enactment asked for.

Local Legislation.

The member of this Legislature who will shape a comprehensive bill and get it into a law, providing for the election of a supervisor, or commissioner, in each township and borough, or ward, of every county in the State, who shall constitute a Board of County Supervisors, to meet annually, with full power to legislate upon all questions relating to county affairs, on the plan of New York and other States, will do this Common wealth a great service. Why should Mr. Quay, as was the case last week have to come here to ask for the exemption of Beaver Cemetery Association from taxation, or Mr. Allen, of Warren, to ask that Tidioute the authority to raise money to build a school house? Would not a County Board of Supervisors be a better, a more secure resource? The Legislature had to take the word of these gentlemen, and go it blind, on faith in their representations. Such not be the case with a County Legislature, composed of members elected from every section of the county. And what a relief to the Legislature!

Local Amusements.

The Winter season, with the extra bait of the legislative session in session, is securing for the people of the Capital, a fair share of amusements. That generous wizzard, Anderson, has had a number of interesting *seances*, during which he distributed various curious and unprofitable gifts as tokens of his good will on mission. Many ardent folks have been made immensely happy with castors, wash stands, pin cushions and articles of *bijouterie*. For the further delectation of the town the Carter Dayene Troupe, of twenty-five persons, will "open" at Bunt's Hall, January 10th and 11th, just in time for the United States Senatorial caucus. On the 21st inst., J. F. Sperry (pleasant name), will open a theatre, with what a local paper calls "the first class artistic talent from the New York and Boston theaters." On Monday evening, previous to the inauguration, a grand skating carnival is promised. Mr. Peter V. Weaver, of Philadelphia, who is modestly put forward as the champion fancy skater of the country," and Miss Clara Augusta Moore, "the Queen Victoria," at present electrifying the nightly excitable Quakers of Philadelphia, will be the bright particular stars of the carnival. MCI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits, payable forth with, free of State or United States Taxes.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, January 2d, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (5 per cent.) on the Capital Stock, free from government tax.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY. The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.

EDWARD MOYE, Treasurer.
At Capt. Moye & Co.'s, 24 Fifth street.

OFFICE OF THE "PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.," PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend or Two Dollars per Share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 14th inst.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

OFFICE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, January 4, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on No 67 Diamond, Allegheny, on Monday, the 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JAS. E. HYNDMAN, Secretary.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A SMALL ENGINE AND BOILER.

In complete order. Apply at

SEIBERT & CO'S,
corner of Wood and Fourth street.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE PROPERTY

In Allegheny, located on Sandusky street and Straw berry alley. The lot is 40 feet front on Sandusky street and 114 feet on Strawberry alley to Harmon alley. There is a new frame dwelling house and other improvements are a brick House with seven rooms and a Frame Shop on the back end of the lot. For further information inquire on the premises, No. 172 SANDUSKY STREET.

FOR SALE.
TEN LARGE ROUND TABLES,
Mounted on Casters and a
LOT OF CHAIRS,

All in good order. For sale to take out at 51 St. Clair street, upper floor, on WEDNESDAY, January 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.
HARRY B. OR HARRY P. WALKER,

late of Boston, Massachusetts, by calling at the Law Office of

CARNAHAN & BROWN,
133 Fourth street,

will learn something of interest to him

VENISON CHEAP AS BEEF.

Just received from Silver Lake, Minnesota, one car load of Mountain Deer, the finest and fattest ever brought in this market. Hotel and House keepers call and see the difference between these and the long ragged Prairie Deer.

J. S. NEWMYER & CO.,
396 Penn street.

DISSOLUTION—

The firm of HAHN & RIDDLE heretofore engaged in the Grocery business at No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny City, is day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. GEORGE W. HAHN having purchased the interest of GEORGE D. RIDDLE in the stock, &c.

The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. W. HAHN, at No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny City, who will pay all debts owing by said firm, and receive all accounts due to them. GEORGE W. HAHN,
GEO. D. RIDDLE.

IN r ting from the firm of HAHN & RIDDLE I respectfully re commend Mr GEO. W. HAHN to the friends and customers of the late firm, and solicit a continuance of their patronage to him.

GEORGE D. RIDDLE.

Allegheny, December 31, 1866.

TO OIL REFINERS.

Claims have been and may be made for subsistence, clothing, transportation, or organization of volunteers, under orders of authorized officers of the State, claims for pay of all Pennsylvania volunteers, of persons acting in the capacity of officers, and of those they commenced to recruit under the authority of the State, and of privates from the date of their enlistment. Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Chaplains were also included in the act.

Rendezvous.

Any two of the officers named constitute the Board, to whom all claims under the act are to be submitted, and if found to conform to its provisions, and when approved by the Board, they report to the Auditor General, who reviews the same, and if satisfied with them, draws his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount. The vouchers necessary to establish a claim are: 1. A declaration, under oath in writing, of facts and dates, setting forth also that the claimant has not been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, that he has not at any time received or has promised any compensation for the service, from other sources, and that he will not seek such compensation. 2. A statement or bill of claim, in writing under oath, with dates, items and amounts, made out according to prescribed forms. 3. The commission from the Governor, with date of muster. The acts of April, 1865, required all claims to be presented within two years thereafter, but the time was extended.

Circular of Instruction.

The Board published and widely circulated, in December, 1865, a circular of instruction, which urged claimants to apply directly to the Board and not to the claim agents, and their intervention was in no case necessary. The Board sought, how vainly many a soldier can tell to his cost, to break up the system of frauds perpetrated on Pennsylvania soldiers by certain claim agents engaged in the collection and purchase of claims at much less than their value, thereby defrauding the soldiers of large amounts, and bringing the State into discredit.

Amount of Business Done.

I have before me the Annual Reports of this Board of Claims for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and some advance figures of 1866, not yet printed, and condense an abstract of the claims allowed.

1863.

Amount of claims settled and paid	$ 43,621
" " " under 5th section	33,024
" " " under 7th section (being for recruiting and organizing	102 097
Amount of claims for and damages	29,243
rlsburg Cemetery Association	1,481
	$209,566

1864.

Claims sent to Auditor General	$179 186
Allowed by Board	168,953
Difference	$ 18,233
Filed for adjudication, January 1, '64 to December 31, 64	$102,694
Received but deficient in evidence	35,085
Total during the year	$138,608
Whole amount of claims to December 31, '64	$359,260
Balance unsettled January 1, '65	221,352

1865.

From January 1st, '65, to November 30, '65, 3,075 claims passed the board and were sent to the Auditor General for his consideration.

Amount claimed	$247 300
Amount allowed	213 859
Difference	$33 441

Amount of filed and unsettled claims November 30, 1865, $103,680.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' FAIR.
CITY HALL.
Every Evening.
2w

BATES & BELL.

WINTER DRY GOODS
REDUCED.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

WOOL BLANKETS, all sizes, from $7 00 to $20 00.

BLEACHED MUSLINS extra 1-4 for 25c.

FRENCH MERINOS, for 75c, worth $1 25.

BATES & BELL'S.
21 FIFTH STREET

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

Railway, Steamboat, Engineers', Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Malleable and Gray Iron Gas and Steam Fittings.
Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Goods.
All kinds of Finished Brass Work.
Eastman, Asher all, Alvers, and all kinds of Steam and Water Gauges.
Giffey's Injectors.

Agents for JUD-ON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).

We also manufacture the RCLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute and saves from 40 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumps now in use in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any Steam Pump in the market, and runs with less Steam. Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CELEBRATED PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument indispensable to every one of an engine and of the steam and exhaust valves. Engineers are invited to call and examine this instrument.

ASHCROFT'S PATENT ROTARY DYNAMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam, Whistles, Oil Globes, Gang Bolts, Ragware Chucks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Tool Gauge and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds, Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Steam Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Pipers and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor to fit on public and private Lamps, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
No. 110 Water and 104 First street,
w s Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after JANUARY 6th, 1867 Trains will arrive and depart (Pittsburgh Time) as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2.05 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
Mail	7.20 a. m.	4.10 p. m.
Day Express	9.20 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
Express	3.20 p. m.	9.30 p. m.

...e Daily Commercial

THE IDIOT BOY.

...he Philadelphia *Press* quotes the following beautiful poem, and says: "Those ...have heard this touching effusion recited by the celebrated tragedian, Mr. ...ress, will never forget either the pathos ...which he renders it, or his simple, ...ting introduction to it. Mr. Forrest ...ks the writer was the brother of the Southey; but whoever he was his ...e should be connected with, whenever ...lished or read, what will awaken the ...t melancholy and pleasing emotions."]

It had pleased God to form poor Ned
A thing of idiot mind,
Yet to the poor unreasoning boy
God had not been unkind.

Old Sarah loved her helpless child,
Whom helpless was made dear,
And life was everything to him
Who knew no hope or fear.

She knew his wants, she understood
Each half artic'late call,
For he was everything to her,
And she to him was all

And so for many year they lived,
Nor knew a wish beside,
But age at length on Sarah came,
And she fell sick and died

He tried in vain to waken her,
He called her o'er and o'er;
They told him she was dead—the words
To him no import bore.

They closed her eyes and shrouded her
While he at sad wond'ring by
And when they bore her to the grave
He followed silently.

They laid her in the narrow house,
And sung the funeral stave,
And when the mournful train dispersed
He loitered by the grave.

The rabble boys that used to jeer
Whene'er th'y saw poor Ned,
Now stood and watch'd him at the grave,
And non a word was said.

They came and went and came again,
And still at last from one
Y't still he lingered at the place
Till every one had gone

And when he found himself alone
He quick removed the clay
And raised the coffin in his arms
And bore it quick away.

Straight went he to his mother's cot
At'd laid it on the floor,
And with the ev'ry grass of joy
He barred the cottage door.

At once he placed his mother's corpse
Upright within her chair,
And then he leaned the hearth and blew
The kindling fire with care.

She'r sow was in her wonted chair,
It was her wonted pace,
And brigh' on fire blessed and flashed,
Reflected from her face.

Then bending down he'd feel her hands,
Anon her face he'd behold;
Why, mother, do'n you look so pale—
And why are y'ou so cold?

And when the neighbors on next morn
Had forced the cottage door
Old Sarah's corpse was in her chair,
And Ned's was on the floor.

It he'd p'eased God from this poor boy
His only tie'd to call,
Yet God was not unkind to him,
For death restored him all.

A DARK NIGHT;
Or A Grandmother's Story.

...ot Hetty sat by the fire and looked ...monately into the coals. Her fingers ...d now and then, as if she were knitting, though the work had dropped into ...ap.

...he truth is, child," she said at length, ...you may as well know it first as at ...your mother cannot get over this. ...'s sinking as sure as need be."

...heart gave one jump, but I forced it ...still and answered quietly, "Why I ...see any reason, aunt Hetty, that you ...ld say so. The doctor doesn't say it ...edly."

...don't care what he says; I know what ...inks, and I know what I think!"

...unt Hetty," said I, stopping as I was ...g the table cloth, "we don't know, ...of us, and there isn't much use in ...owing trouble."

...ll come fast enough to be sure, the ...ll knows!"

...ook my sewing and went up stairs; ...mother was asleep, so I came down ...and seated myself by the window. ...w and heavy loss was pressing on ...eart, but I determined to keep it as ...way as possible. I looked out of the ...ow; the view was drearier, if possible, ...that within. Dull, leaden cl ouds ...ung the brown fields. The woods ...t, in the sunshine, have looked cheery ...eir Autumn dress; but to day they ...told of decay, and coming Winter. ...wind howled and whistled now and ...around the house, *rattling* the shutters, and making me involuntarily draw ...shawl closer.

...hild!" aunt Hetty began again, (she ...ys called me child, and would, if I ...been fifty, "it's more than I can tell ...you're going to do when she's gone. ...knows it will be hard for you."

...can tell one thing I shall not do," ...wered, speaking to myself more than ...r, "I shall not borrow trouble, whatmay come."

...ll tell you know what is to come."

...will wait, aunt Hetty, and when I see ...d, as I can't yet, I shall know what's best to worry!" I tried to speak ...efully but her tone depressed me,

...I used to say, but I've learned there's ...al deal of trouble coming for every-, in this world."

...I shall learn that yet," said I, went to my aunt Hetty and ... ... upon her shoulder. "Aunt," said I, ...are weak enough any of us, and I am ...ure but there is a new trial coming. ...ou say; but we must not disparage ...other. We need to be strong as we and one thing is settled, we must not ...ow trouble! God will not try us more ...we can bear."

...nt Hetty said little more, and we sat ...lence by the fire, until the twilight ...n to draw on and I knew that my ...er would be awake. I was strangely ...as I sat and talked with her about ...ture, or moved about the room attending to her wants. Late in the evening I kissed her before leaving for a ...hours' rest, she said faintly, "what ...else you do, dear Jane, be patient ...don't look too far ahead!"

...w many times afterwards I thought ...se words! It was well I had them to ...mber, or my own resolution might ...been shaken to its fall.

...was only five weeks after that she ...and as aunt Hetty seemed to live with ...l brother in a distant part of the State, ...s left entirely alone, for I had much to ...k of. The world was before me, I ...work, for our funds had long been ...ing low. I must leave the old house, ...my mother's grave, the only places in ...world that seemed to have any claim ...me. "I can do it," I said to myself; ...re is nothing now I cannot do, except ...rrow trouble!" I found a place in a ...boring town where I could do little ...e than board and clothe myself by ...ding and sewing. There I spent time at the old place. When my fire in ...esolate kitchen burned low, I took up ...light and went up the echoing stairs, ...ugh the long entry to my mother's ...ber. The cold moonbeams fell upon ...are floor, and almost mockingly ...ted up the empty room. I recalled the ...es of that room—the slow decline, the ...s, the fears, the last words, the last ...the last look, the hush of death, and ...the emptiness! I knelt and prayed ...ercy help me never to murmur, how-Thine hand may press. Then I went ...found my new home in many respects ...asant one. I liked the family, and I ...ve they liked me. Circumstances, ...ever, combined to decide them against ...inuing a private teacher for their chil-, after the first year, and I was adrift! ...nds I had none to whom I would appeal. It was a time of darkness. I sought ain for employment—for work of any l—only a mere niche where I might d; only a footing where I might wait. ...ain. My motto I still kept: "Never ...ow trouble," and I added, or tried to ...d—never despair! Still no place, ...rd keep me patient in this trial!" I ...ded. My money diminished slowly—it was gone, and no opening yet! ...w there is no help but in Thee," I ...d. I turned my footsteps toward the ...home. It chanced to be untenanted ...few days. "Here at least I can wait," ...ld. It was almost evening when I ...hed it, worn and exhausted, without ...or the whorewith to purchase. "When ...ning comes," I thought, "I will go to ...neighbors. It cannot be the Lord's will ...should starve so long as they have ...d."

...sought my mother's room. Once there, ...memories thronged over me in one ...rush, and I gave myself up not attempting to restrain them. It could not ...p; it seemed to me my days of weeping ...e past; that I stood on new and strange ...nd; but that still, though scarcely by ...own will, my hand was in the mightier ...d that had so long led me. I remember ...ing drowsy, and then came a long, long ...k. Time, and place, and people were ...fused. Day after day I lay in a delicious ...or—only conscious that I was resting ...a long toil. Truly it was a blessed ..., for when I awoke at last and turned ...head toward the window, through ...ch I could see the red light streaming ...he east, I was refreshed. The night it ...ned to me was past, and I was ready ...the day. I had found kind friends, or ...r kind friends had found me, while with ...r on the morning following that night ...desolation, and tenderly as my own ...hers could, had they nursed me back to ...

...Their kindness was not remitted ...n I was able once more to go about; ...through their exertions I was provided ...a pleasant situation, where I remained ...ill your grandfather provided a pleas...home for me.

...here have been sorrows since then; ...Lord knew that I should be tempted ...orget, else; but He has led me very ...tly. That was indeed the night of my ...

...God tried me almost as much as I ...d endure, but not more; as He never ...s. It was all of His grace that I was ...bled to hold on to my determination ...to despair when we came to Pittsburgh, ...grandmother," said little Ruth, "is all ...true?"

...Yes, dear," said Grandmother, "our ...her wanted to make me grateful for ...pleasant land of Canaan, so he led me ...ough the wilderness first.

...But didn't he know how badly you ...did feel, Grandmother?"

...Yes, Ruth, and so did papa know how ...erly that medicine would taste the ...er day, but he wanted you to take it."

...And it made me well, grandma, you ...w!"

...So God's medicine, if we take it right-will make us well, little Ruth," said ...grandmother.

OPEN POLAR SEA.

The following description of an Arctic sunrise is extracted from Dr. Hays's "Open Polar Sea." After the long winter of continued darkness, Dr. Hays, in company with two companions, visited the outer point of his winter harbor, on the 18th of February, on which day it was calculated the sun would appear. Their calculation happily proved correct.

"And now we were bathing in the atmosphere of other days. The friend of all hopeful associations had come back again to put a new glow into our hearts. He had returned after an absence of one hundred and twenty-six days to revive a slumbering world; and as I looked upon his face again, after this long interval, I did not wonder that there should be men to bow the knee and worship him and proclaim him 'The eye of God.' The parent of light and life everywhere, he is the same within these solitudes. The germ awaits him here as in the Orient; but there it rests only through the short hours of a Summer night, while here it reposes for months under a sheet of snows. But after a while the bright sun will tear this closet asunder, and will tumble it in gushing fountains to and will tumble it in gushing fountains to and will kiss the cold earth, and give it warmth and life; and the flowers will bud and bloom, and will turn their tiny eyes unstintingly and gratefully up to him, as he wanders over these ancient hills in the long Summer. The very glaciers will weep tears of joy at his coming. The ice will loose its iron grip upon the waters, and will let the wild waves play in freedom. The reindeer will skip gleefully over the mountains to welcome his coming, and will look longingly to him for green pastures. The sea-fowls, knowing that he will give them a resting place for their feet on the rocky islands, will come to seek the moss-beds which he spreads for their nests; and the sparrows will come on his life giving rays, and will sing their love songs through the endless day."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. se4 s m-TuW

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

no7-ym Tu Th S

☞ ANOTHER CURE.—A lady who had kept her bed for ten months has been restored to perfect health by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee.....WM HENDERSON.
Stage Manager.....WILLIAMS.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

Second Night of the great Sensation Artiste,
MISS ANNA LEVERING,
Who will appear in the title role of the beautiful play, entitled
"CAMILLE, OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE,
After which Prof. G. W. SWORMSTEDT'S GRAND BALLET TROUPE will appear for the first time in a Brilliant Divertisement.
The Evening's performance concluding with the Comic Pantomime entitled
LA MAITRE D'ECOLE.
Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon. Admission 25 cents.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

Here we are again! The Irrepressible Smythe, Smythe, smythe, has turned up again, and with him a host of new Lees, comprising the Misses Lizzie and Sallie Claston, Miss Kate Partington, commodienne and danseuse. The keyboard of Jefferson is back

No. 1 Johnson's Court, Diamond ... Opera House

...ers and others wishing large or small sales ... will promptly attend to ... in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be promptly attended to ... by leaving their orders at his "Commercial" office ... past by the year the principal corners in the city ... have exclusive use of the same no8-y

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and effected an arrangement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their Rooms above the THIRD NAT. ONAL BANK, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction,

Stocks, Bonds,
Securities,
Real Estate, &c.,

Either at the above Rooms, or on the premises, Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of REAL ESTATE, at Private Sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office: 102 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, on Tuesday last, the sale of those desirable Building Lots, from 1 to 4 acres each, on the Perrysville Plank-road, one mile from Allegheny City was adjourned, the same now offered at private sale. Terms—One-half cash; balance in two, three, four and five years. Apply for plots of the ground, and further particulars, apply to JOHN D BAILEY,
no6-tf No. 102 Fourth street.

PITTSBURGH GAS SAVING CO.,
59 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES I. BENNETT, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President.
ARTHUR W. BELL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES I. BENNETT,	W. W. PATRICK,
ROBERT FINNEY,	J. McD. CROSSAN,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,	N. J. BIGLEY.

no13-3m

FOR SALE—
100 bbls. Flour;
1 car Spring Wheat;
1 car Chop Corn; 6 bbls. Eggs;
3 half bbls. Butter;
6 bbls Dried Apples; 25 bush Beans;
300 bush Peachblow Potatoes;
3000 lbs. Cheese; 20 doz Corn Brooms;
Dressed Hogs, Poultry, &c.
STURGEON BROS.,
203 Liberty street.

HOLIDAY GOODS—
ALL KINDS OF
Bronze, Gilt, Cut and Glass
CARBON OIL LAMPS,
Chandeliers.
LAMP TRIMMINGS, &c.
Also, warranted non-explosive CARBON OIL, Which sale and Retail.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
No. 61 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER BAGS.
W. A. McLURG, 57 HAND ST.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES,
no26-tf

IMPORTANT TO SHEET IRON ROLLERS.—Just received from Birmingham, England, one half dozen SLIDE GAUGES, expressly for Sheet Iron Rollers, warranted Roglish Standard. For sale at JAMES BOWNS,
ja 136 Wood street.

FOR SALE—
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. That large and elegant THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 141 Penn street, containing eleven rooms, with bath rooms, two water closets, also frame stable. Lot 20x150, to an alley. The house is furnished with a heater, and all modern conveniences. Also, Brick and Carriage House on the alley. JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no19 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad: 1 Lot 2½ acres with Brick House containing four rooms; 4 Lots, 4 Acres each, all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Horse Railroad. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY,
no7-tf No. 102 Fourth street.

GAS SAVING CO.,
59 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES I. BENNETT, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President.
ARTHUR W. BELL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES I. BENNETT,	W. W. PATRICK,
ROBERT FINNEY,	J. McD. CROSSAN,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,	N. J. BIGLEY.

no13-3m

FOR SALE—
100 bbls. Flour;
1 car Spring Wheat;
1 car Chop Corn; 6 bbls. Eggs;
3 half bbls. Butter;
6 bbls Dried Apples; 25 bush Beans;
300 bush Peachblow Potatoes;
3000 lbs. Cheese; 20 doz Corn Brooms;
Dressed Hogs, Poultry, &c.
STURGEON BROS.,
203 Liberty street.

HOLIDAY GOODS—
ALL KINDS OF
Bronze, Gilt, Cut and Glass
CARBON OIL LAMPS,
Chandeliers.
LAMP TRIMMINGS, &c.
Also, warranted non-explosive CARBON OIL, Which sale and Retail.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
No. 61 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER BAGS.
W. A. McLURG, 57 HAND ST.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES,
no26-tf

IMPORTANT TO SHEET IRON ROLLERS.—Just received from Birmingham, England, one half dozen SLIDE GAUGES, expressly for Sheet Iron Rollers, warranted Roglish Standard. For sale at JAMES BOWNS,
ja 136 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM HENDERSON.

Immense success of the great Eastern favorite,
DAN BRYANT,
Who will repeat, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, his great impersonation in the beautiful Irish drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
OR, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
From Lever's celebrated Poem of that name.
Saturday Afternoon—Grand Family Matinee.

MASONIC HALL.—
PROF. BAETO, from London,
will present his popular Entertainment, entitled Marvels of Prestidigitation, or Evenings in Fairy Land, at
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 9th, 10th 11th & 12th
On which occasion he will introduce the great Indian Basket Trick, which, though so often heard of, has never been performed in this country.
The Animated Skeleton
The Mysteries of second sight.
Child of Air or Marvel of Mecca and produce beautiful Gold Globes of Water and Gold Fish from a Lady's Shawl. Also, numerous laughable and amusing experiments, concluding each night with the INDIAN BASKET TRICK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock to commence at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10 o'clock. Tickets for reserved seats can be secured at the Hall from 10 to 4 o'clock each day.

MASONIC HALL.
Complimentary Benefit to the SOLDIER'S LEAGUE of Allegheny City, tendered by the
J. E. Murdoch Dramatic Association
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8TH, 1867,
On which occasion will be presented Schiller's sublime Tragedy, in five acts, of the
ROBBERS OF BOHEMIA.
On account of the length of this play no other piece will be performed. Doors open at a quarter to 7; performance to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at all the Book and Music Stores of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Performance will close at 10½ o'clock.

THE Pittsburgh Choral Union
WILL GIVE
HAYDN'S GRAND ORATORIO,
"The Creation,"
ON
Tuesday Evening, Jan'y 8, 1867,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets can be procured at MELLOR & CO.'S, Wood street, on MONDAY MORNING, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock.
Parquette and Dress Circle, $1.00.
Family Circle and Gallery, 75 cents.
No extra charge for RESERVED SEATS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—
I have this day admitted my brother, JOSEPH W. ANDERSON, to an interest in the Leather and Hide Business, which will be conducted hereafter under the style of G. H. ANDERSON & CO., at the Old Stand, No. 189 LIBERTY STREET.
GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.
LOGAN & GREGG have this day admitted to copartnership GEORGE P. ESS, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and GEORGE B. LOGAN, who will continue, under the style of
LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
The Importation and General Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., at No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
January 1st, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP
We have this day associated with us in the Manufacture of wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.
JOHN EVANS.....A. FILSON DALZELL,
J. R. CLOW.....ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing.
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 1a Market St., cor. First.
☞ DINT AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES....P. W. R. LATSHAW....JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of 18th & Carla and "ANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of "AUGUSTA WAY and BARKERS' ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no8

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS
WEST CANAL STREET,
Between Robinson and Locock streets, Allegheny.
Having resumed operation under the name and style of
E. HYDE'S SONS,
We are now prepared to manufacture
Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain,
Carriet Yarn, Candlewick,
Twine, Batting,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.
WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Locock, Allegheny city, Pa.
P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.
no6-ym

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS CARRIE A. MOODY, SISTER of the late Lieut. Col. WM. H. MOODY, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she design opening a school for PIANO AND MELODEON INSTRUCTION, and has fitted up a room expressly for that purpose, over the Music Store of Mrs. C. BLUME, 43 Fifth street, where she will be happy to see her friends and receive applications. Terms $15 per quarter. First quarter will begin on MONDAY, January 21st.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
NO. 62 GRANT STREET.

The duties of this School will be resumed MONDAY, the 7th inst., at No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The House has been comfortably furnished and our accommodations being increased, we are prepared to receive an additional number of pupils.
A few Boarding pupils will be taken.
Rev. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on
Thursday, January 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced Professors conduct the English, Classical, Scientific, Mathematical and Military Departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the Moral and Religious training of cadets.
For Circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy, in Pittsburgh:
Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Jos. Woodwell, Esq.,
J. W. Riddle, Esq., Isaac Jones, Esq.,
Robert Wilson, Esq., Robert Dickey, Esq.,
Jno. H. Wilcox, Esq., W. S. Haven, Esq.,
S. S. Fowler, Esq., Hon. J. P. Penney, or to
col THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 498, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 128 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
A first class two-story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, with bath room and hall, hot and cold water on each floor, and gas in every room. Good cellar under the whole house. Located 216 Locock street, Allegheny, where every information as to price, etc., can be obtained.

FOR SALE.
BREWERY OR DISTILLERY.
Two Warehouses of sufficient capacity and having most of the fixtures used in a Brewery or Distillery. Address
BOX 814, Pittsburgh, Postoffice.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON AND COMPANY,
54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.
no2

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.
PLAIN AND RIBBED
WHITE, RED AND SHETLAND WOOL
SHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
LINED BUCK AND KID
GLOVES.
MUFFLERS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
DRESSING CASES, &c.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
83 WOOD STREET.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH ST.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS, for Ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to Flannel.
LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES.
PATENT BALMORAL MUFFS, just the thing for Skaters—a new of last season.
FINE CASHMERE SCARFS, just the thing for New Years Gifts—a new lot of all widths.
LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES—all sizes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, a splendid assortment just received at reduced prices.
BUCK GLOVES—all widths.
SUSPENDERS AND SCARFS.
Extra quality of ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.

Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.
United States Depository.
WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.
☞ Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no20-y n

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
mh10-eod

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.
Interest allowed on Deposit. no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; to receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	FRANCIS G. BADLEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JOHN H. RAINEY,
THOS. WISEMAN,	JOHN WILSON,
	WM. E. NIMICK,
	JAMES McCLINTOCK, President.
	JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L R. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. no30

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
jy8

PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET
near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES' WATCHES,
LADIES' WATCHES.
AND FINE
...AINS.

...DUNBAR & CO.,
56 FIFTH ...
SARVER & BROWN,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.
No. 49 FEDERAL ST., bet. Lacock & Robinson,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oct22-ym Tu Th S

WILL T. WILEY,
WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.,
WYLIE STREET, near Fifth.
oct2 Tu Th S

ATTORNEYS.

CLAIM AGENT,
CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS, collected and settled, promptly secured. No charge unless successful.
L. P. STONE,
Attorney-at-Law,
115 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.
no17 ym-eod

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUITABLE PRESENTS
FOR THE
Holidays.
Gray & Logan,
47 ST. CLAIR STREET,
Are now offering during the Holidays special inducements to all those having purchases to make of
Boys'
Youths' or
Children's
SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
FOR A PRESENT. Nothing can be more suitable than articles in our line, and as Boys' Clothing is a specialty with us, we are enabled to offer a larger assortment than any other house in the city, and at prices to suit the times. An early call is respectfully solicited by
GRAY & LOGAN,
47 ST. CLAIR ST.
TTh&S

NOURSE & THOMAS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 60 FOURTH ST.,
Between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no15-3m

THE GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

PAPER SACKS.
GODFREY & CLARK,
No. 357 LIBERTY STREET,
The best PAPER and COTTON FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS always on hand, and printed to order. no16

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

M. KEARNS'
Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,
NO. 446 PENN STREET,
no15-eod-ym PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB CLOTHS.

We have just opened a splendid stock of
English Woolen Druggets,
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,
8/4, 9 8, 10/4, 11/4 and 12/4 YARDS WIDE, AND
VERY LOW PRICES.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET.
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
no22-eod&*

CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
87 FOURTH STREET,
OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING.
THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
A number of designs exclusively our own.
The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of
DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.
McCALLUM BROS.,
se23eod 87 FOURTH STREET.

AFGHANS,
ELEGANT,
WATER-PROOF,
WARM.
The Best and Cheapest SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES IN THE MARKET. Just opened
FELTINGS
AND
DRUGGETS,
(Direct from Europe) of our personal selection, at New York dealers rates.
Carpets,
&c., &c., &c.
O. McLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH STREET.

PIANOS.

CHAS. S. BARR....HERMAN T. KNAKE....WM. L. BUETTLER
Barr, Knake & Buettler
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr.)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs,
AND
MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & Co., Philadelphia.
PIANOS.
Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS.
ORGANS,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

WM. M. CLANEY.....WARDER CUMMING.
E. N. BOAZMAN.....J. L. MILLER.
WM. M. CLANEY & CO.,
Gas Coal Works.
SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK. Postoffice Address, box 587 Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 67 Allegheny City.
GENERAL OFFICE, second story, Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 5 Liberty street, under Penn's R. R., opposite Mechanic street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. F. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny. All orders left at either the above places will receive prompt attention.
COAL FOR PITT COAL COMPANY.
Superior Family and

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
SOLE LEATHER,
No. 133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS
WE OFFER
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST.
PURCHASING DIRECTLY FROM
**FI

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Contributors—Interesting Report of the Condition of the Institution, and Operations of the Managers—Election of Officers, Etc.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the contributors to the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, was held yesterday morning at the office of the Institution, No. 67 Fourth street, this city.

On motion of Mr. H. L. Ringwalt, Robert C. Loch is, Esq., was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Charles S. Gill, Esq., Secretary.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHY CO., } PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1866. }

To the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the County Commissioners, held this day, the following named persons were appointed Managers from Allegheny county for the year 1867, viz: John E. Parke, John Dean, James Robb and Felix C. Negley, Esq.

By order of the County Commissioners,

H. M'CLEARY, Clerk.

On motion, Joseph Woodwell and H. L. Ringwalt, Esqs., were appointed Tellers to conduct the annual election of officers.

Joseph Penrose, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, submitted their annual report, which was as follows:

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WESTERN PENNA., } JANUARY 7, 1867. }

To the Contributors to the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, and to the Legislature:

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, the Board of Managers respectfully submit the thirteenth annual report.

For a full detail of the operations of the institution, its financial and sanitary condition, we would refer you to the reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Physician, which are herewith submitted, and to which your attention is respectfully requested.

The expenses for the support of the inmates for the past year, have exceeded the expectations of the Board. Every effort has been made to reduce the expenditure, consistent with the safe keeping and comfort of those committed to our care. The continued high prices of provisions and clothing, however, have rendered it impossible materially to reduce the current expenses and the cost for the maintenance of the inmates remains the same as at the last annual report. The comparative expense of this, with similar institutions in various sections of the country, and in Europe, will be seen by reference to the report of the Superintendent.

The health of the inmates during the year has been unusually good. There has been but little sickness in the institution, and the few cases of serious nature have easily yielded to proper medical treatment. Regular diet, healthful exercise, and careful medical attendance, do much towards overcoming the effects of years of exposure and neglect.

The new farm, the erection of which an appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature, has been completed, and is now in successful operation. In consequence of the high price of materials and labor, the cost of the building has exceeded the appropriation nearly three-th ousand dollars. The advantages to the institution of abundant and good water, will amply repay the outlay.

The "Algeo House," a private dwelling on the grounds of the Institution, has been fitted up for the accommodation of the Physician. By this arrangement a classification has been secured, which was much needed in the male department, and an opportunity afforded for a better arrangement of the time and occupation of the female children.

In reviewing the labors of the year, and contrasting the present with the past, we have abundant cause for thankfulness, for the measures of success which has crowned our efforts. The mild and paternal system of discipline of the House, has had a salutary effect on our children, and the Refuge presents the picture of a well regulated school, rather than a penal establishment for restraint and correction merely. Words of sympathy and love, have proved all powerful in reclaiming these youthful wanderers, and drawing them back to the paths of truth and uprightness. Since the last opening of the institution, a period of thirteen years, sixty-six hundred and thirty-three inmates have been committed to the Institution, fourteen hundred of whom have been received subject to its discipline. Of the number discharged, two-thirds have become useful and respectable members of society. We wish to record the Hous of R fuge for Western Pennsylvania is no longer an experiment; it has in the most practical manner, fulfilled the expectations of its friends, and fully demonstrated the wise benevolence of its founders. While we cannot estimate the good that has been accomplished by figures of arithmetic, or illustrate it by figures of speech, yet, we would refer to count the cost, or calculate the expense, we know of no wiser economy, no surer defence of the peace, of property or of life, than has been devised by the friends of juvenile reform, in the establishment of this and similar institutions. No extense, however, can be of weight, great when put in the scale against the misery and ruin against the duty incumbent on every community, to multiply the means of moral advancement, and to prevent the increase of pauperism and crime.

In retiring from active participation in the affairs of the institution, I would take this opportunity to express my acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy and forbearance extended to me by the members of the Board. During the thirteen years of my connection with the Refuge, it is a source of gratification to me to know that no united word has ever disturbed the harmony of the deliberations which have existed between myself and those associated with me in its management. Many of these were strangers to me when the institution in the early period of its history, have retired from the Board—some have gone to their eternal rest. We have, during this time, stood side by side in the battle of life, and with mutual sympathy, co-love and good works, who will say will not promote true friendship? In relinquishing the office of director of the Institution, I do it with the wishes of a full heart.

JOSEPH PENROSE, President.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of the Superintendent, R. N. Avery, Esq., was next read. The report shows that the number remaining in the Institution on the 27th of December, 1865 was as follows: White boys 102, white girls 93; coloured boys, 27; coloured girls 13. From what source it is whence the inmates were received during the past year, was as follows:

Counties.	Received.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Allegheny	72	60	72
Beaver	6	6	6
Fayette	3	3	3
Lawrence	1	1	1
Westmoreland	2	2	2
Washington	1	1	1
Erie	1	1	1
Armstrong	1	1	1
Crawford	1	1	1
Clarion	1	1	1
Jefferson	1	1	1
Butler	1	1	1
Mercer	2	2	2
Washington	1	1	1
Returned Voluntarily	9	9	9
Returned by Master	2	2	2
Arrested and Returned	1	1	1
Total	88	81	100

The increase over the causes of commitment for the year is as follows: 55 for disorderliness; 22 for larceny; 5 for vagrancy; 2 for burglary; 2 for rape; 1 for prostitution; 1 for horse stealing; 1 for assault and battery. The number of inmates discharged during the year was 122. The average age of the boys admitted during the year was 12 10, girls, 12½ years. During the year the average weekly cost or the support of each inmate was $2 95. The average for five years with the increase in the price of provisions, as stated in the third report, has been $2 50. During the past year to the cost for maintenance, and the support of each inmate would have been $1 20 per week, or $62 80, the present amount, to $1 20 per week.

The Superintendent makes acknowledgment of contributions from the following persons: Messrs. Thompson & Holgate, Pittsburgh Commercial; Kurtz & Rial, Pittsburg Gazette; J. H. Foster & co., Pittsburgh Dispatch; James P. Barr, Pittsburgh Post; H. P. Stevenson, Weekly Dispatch; R. Gilmore, Presbyterian Witness; Rev. S. H. Nesbit, Pittsburgh Christian Advocate; James Allison & Co., Pittsburgh Banner; M. Kleber & Co., German Reformed Messenger; E. Heszelton, for packages of tracts monthly. The Superintendent also rep rts "that we are indebted to several benevolent ladies for books, papers, &c., contributed at various times during the year."

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The report of the Librarian, Mark H. Kirk, Esq., was next read. From the report it appears that the number of volumes in the Boys' Library at the time of the last annual report was 909; number of volumes received since that time, by total, 92; number of volumes or volumes at last report, 175; number received since, 15; total, 190. Total number of volumes in the institution, 1,221.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The report of the Physician, Dr. J. H. Goudard, was then submitted. The Physician states that out of the three hundred inmates in the institution, but four cases occurred during the past year, making the mortality a little over one per cent. There are at the present time but a few cases of illness, none of which, however, are of a serious nature. The Physician congratulates the managers on the healthy condition of the inmates, as compared with former years.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The reports of Lewis J. Jones, Assistant Superintendent and principal teacher of the boys' school, and Miss S. C. Marquis, teacher of the girls' school, were also read, which proved the schools to be in a very encouraging condition.

On motion of James McCandless, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the reports of the President and officers be referred to a committee for publication.

In accordance with the resolution, the chair appointed the following committee: James B. D Meeds, James McCandless and R. N. Avery.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the contributors proceeded to ballot, and elected the following officers for the institution, for the year 1867:

President, William Dilworth; Vice President, John Phillips; Secretary, James B. D. Meeds; Treasurer, W. K. Hart.

Board of Managers—James McCandless, G. L. B. Fetterman, B. F. Jones, William A. Herron, T. J. Bigham, Isaac Jones, Reuben Miller, Jr., C. Yeager, William D. Weyman, Joseph Woodwell, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Henry Hays.

County Managers—John E. Parke, John Dean, James Robb, and Felix C. Negley.

The old Board of Managers met, and after hearing of the reports of the officers read at the meeting of the contributors, adjourned *sine die*.

The new Board of Managers will meet to organize to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, at the office of the Institution.

The Truth about Dyspepsia.

Whoever says that dyspepsia is incurable, tells a—that is to says, makes an egregious mistake. More than ten thousand aggravated cases have been cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, while the number that have been prevented from coming to a head, by the same means, is incalculable. In Winter and early Spring, when the appetite is sometimes too vigorous for the comfort and safety of the stomach, indigestion is most prevalent and most distressing. Is the appetite to be balked to accommodate the digestive organs? Not so; for the frame would lack its due proportion of nutriment. The thing to be done is to STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, tone the liver, and put the tone side in perfect order. Nothing will do this so effectually, so rapidly, so quietly, so pleasantly as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This potent preparation trims and balances the system, and clothes it, as it were, with defensive armor. Chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, and fever and ague are never known to attack those who are wise enough to invoke the aid of this great preventive.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite Stares and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jan1

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, January 7, 1867.

The feature of the New York quotations today is the sharp advance in gold. Governments, as a matter of course, are in sympathy with this rise, and show a corresponding increase in price. Railways are all up in the figures, and manifest a buoyant tone. Money is easy, and call loans are made freely at six to seven per cent. on government and railway stock collaterals. We subjoin our usual noon quotations, received at the Stock Rooms of S. S. Bryan:

Gold	135
U. S. Bonds, 1881	108½
" 5-20's, 1874	106½
" 5-20's 1865	106½
" new issue	104
" 1st series 7-30's	106
Michigan Southern	82¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	101½
Erie	67½
W. U. Telegraph Co	46¾
Chicago and Rock Island	104
Chicago and Northwestern	48
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	67½

—The Mining Board of late has been doing a business as large as at any time since its organization. There has been a marked improvement in prices of the leading gold stocks. Corydon last week sold up to 590, Consolidated Gregory up to 18, Quartz Hill to 5, Smith and Parmelee to 865, and American Flag to 210. Today the quotations were:

Gregory	$17 25 Rocky Mountain	2 50
Quartz Hill	4 62½	90
Corydon	5 37½	Homan	22
Smith & Parmelee	8 25	Nye	10

The World says: There are indications of a sharp upward movement in Corydon and consolidated Gregory, based upon the improved prospects at the mines, and the large short interest in each stock. There is an increasing disposition on the part of the public to purchase the leading stocks for an advance and the spirit of speculation is beginning to run high. The rapid progress which is being made with the work on the Pacific Railroad towards Colorado will materially reduce the cost of labor and supplies in the coming spring, and place a new value upon the mining properties in that section of the Union. The great improvements in separating and reducing the gold and silver ores are constantly increasing the receipts of all those companies which are developing good properties; the yield of the ores is being increased, while the cost of reduction is being decreased. Dividends are talked of as likely to be declared by some of the leading companies, which would make the shares cheap at present prices. The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, December 22:

	Exchanges	Balances.
December 21	$296 127 80	$26 846 99
" 22	466 366 26	78 989 79
January 3	413 271 68	71 161 50
" 4	462 730 28	78 503 61
" 5	408 112 41	13 186 47
Total	$1,969,543 62	$437 470 41

—The Secretary of the Treasury begins the new year with an encouraging exhibit of the public indebtedness, showing a reduction of principal of over $9,000,000 of the national obligations in December. The net indebtedness is now fully over $2,617,000 less than it was seven months ago, and is an average monthly reduction of about $13,400,000. The footings of the last three debt statements compare thus:

	Nov. 1	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Interest in coin	$1,333,358,81	$1,371,168,00	$1,410 10,42
Int in currency	882,062 40	85 922 80	81,379 43
Principal	26,366,000 00	25,855,750 00	25,855,750 00
Matured	4,8 50,775	433 608 398	425 553 954
Grand total	$2,681 653,996	$2,054,950,573	$2,37 ,705,,96
Less cash in the Treasury	130,32,96	135 361,657	131,737 102
Net indebtedness	$2,551,3 0,695	$2,549 642 28	$2,543 32,174

—It was said of an ancient writer that he did not touch anything which he did not adorn. Prof. Cowey, of the Iron City College, has issued a chart illustrating the different styles of penmanship in a series of copies. These are gotten up in fine, clear outlines, and lithographed. The capitals for ledger headings and ledger writing, journal headings and journal writing, and business figures, are in a style that surpasses anything we ever saw. With a most WONDERFUL facility, the whole theory has been portrayed in this chart the essential elements of the different kinds of writing adapted to the various advances of students.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, January 8, 1867. }

In going the rounds to-day we received the usual answer of "nothing doing in our line." Nearly every branch of trade is at a stand still. Affairs are in a transition state, and dealers are waiting for something to develop that will supply them material to work on. A general decline in prices is looked for. The disordered currency and the high prices which have existed between myself and those associated with me in its management, vary of these were foreseen and provided for when the institution in the early period of its history, have retired from the Board—some have gone to their eternal rest. We have, during this time, stood side by side in the battle of life, and with mutual sympathy, co-love and good works, who will say will not promote true friendship? In relinquishing the office of director of the Institution, I do it with the wishes of a full heart.

JOSEPH PENROSE, President.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of the Superintendent, R. N. Avery, Esq., was next read. The report shows that the number remaining in the Institution on the 27th of December, 1865 was as follows: White boys 102, white girls 93; coloured boys, 27; coloured girls 13. From what source it is whence the inmates were received during the past year, was as follows:

Counties.	Received.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Allegheny	72	60	72
Beaver	6	6	6
Fayette	3	3	3
Lawrence	1	1	1
Westmoreland	2	2	2
Washington	1	1	1
Erie	1	1	1
Armstrong	1	1	1
Crawford	1	1	1
Clarion	1	1	1
Jefferson	1	1	1
Butler	1	1	1
Mercer	2	2	2
Washington	1	1	1
Returned Voluntarily	9	9	9
Returned by Master	2	2	2
Arrested and Returned	1	1	1
Total	88	81	100

The increase over the causes of commitment for the year is as follows: 55 for disorderliness; 22 for larceny; 5 for vagrancy; 2 for burglary; 2 for rape; 1 for prostitution; 1 for horse stealing; 1 for assault and battery. The number of inmates discharged during the year was 122. The average age of the boys admitted during the year was 12 10, girls, 12½ years. During the year the average weekly cost or the support of each inmate was $2 95. The average for five years with the increase in the price of provisions, as stated in the third report, has been $2 50. During the past year to the cost for maintenance, and the support of each inmate would have been $1 20 per week, or $62 80, the present amount, to $1 20 per week.

The Superintendent makes acknowledgment of contributions from the following persons: Messrs. Thompson & Holgate, Pittsburgh Commercial; Kurtz & Rial, Pittsburg Gazette; J. H. Foster & co., Pittsburgh Dispatch; James P. Barr, Pittsburgh Post; H. P. Stevenson, Weekly Dispatch; R. Gilmore, Presbyterian Witness; Rev. S. H. Nesbit, Pittsburgh Christian Advocate; James Allison & Co., Pittsburgh Banner; M. Kleber & Co., German Reformed Messenger; E. Heszelton, for packages of tracts monthly. The Superintendent also rep rts "that we are indebted to several benevolent ladies for books, papers, &c., contributed at various times during the year."

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The report of the Librarian, Mark H. Kirk, Esq., was next read. From the report it appears that the number of volumes in the Boys' Library at the time of the last annual report was 909; number of volumes received since that time, by total, 92; number of volumes or volumes at last report, 175; number received since, 15; total, 190. Total number of volumes in the institution, 1,221.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The report of the Physician, Dr. J. H. Goudard, was then submitted. The Physician states that out of the three hundred inmates in the institution, but four cases occurred during the past year, making the mortality a little over one per cent. There are at the present time but a few cases of illness, none of which, however, are of a serious nature. The Physician congratulates the managers on the healthy condition of the inmates, as compared with former years.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The reports of Lewis J. Jones, Assistant Superintendent and principal teacher of the boys' school, and Miss S. C. Marquis, teacher of the girls' school, were also read, which proved the schools to be in a very encouraging condition.

On motion of James McCandless, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the reports of the President and officers be referred to a committee for publication.

In accordance with the resolution, the chair appointed the following committee: James B. D Meeds, James McCandless and R. N. Avery.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the contributors proceeded to ballot, and elected the following officers for the institution, for the year 1867:

President, William Dilworth; Vice President, John Phillips; Secretary, James B. D. Meeds; Treasurer, W. K. Hart.

Board of Managers—James McCandless, G. L. B. Fetterman, B. F. Jones, William A. Herron, T. J. Bigham, Isaac Jones, Reuben Miller, Jr., C. Yeager, William D. Weyman, Joseph Woodwell, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Henry Hays.

County Managers—John E. Parke, John Dean, James Robb, and Felix C. Negley.

The old Board of Managers met, and after hearing of the reports of the officers read at the meeting of the contributors, adjourned *sine die*.

The new Board of Managers will meet to organize to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, at the office of the institution.

The Truth about Dyspepsia.

Whoever says that dyspepsia is incurable, tells a—that is to says, makes an egregious mistake. More than ten thousand aggravated cases have been cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, while the number that have been prevented from coming to a head, by the same means, is incalculable. In Winter and early Spring, when the appetite is sometimes too vigorous for the comfort and safety of the stomach, indigestion is most prevalent and most distressing. Is the appetite to be balked to accommodate the digestive organs? Not so; for the frame would lack its due proportion of nutriment. The thing to be done is to STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, tone the liver, and put the tone side in perfect order. Nothing will do this so effectually, so rapidly, so quietly, so pleasantly as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This potent preparation trims and balances the system, and clothes it, as it were, with defensive armor. Chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, and fever and ague are never known to attack those who are wise enough to invoke the aid of this great preventive.

Oil Business of Pittsburgh, 1866

Receipts, Sales and Comparative Price Lists.

Exports from all Ports in the United States.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } January 8, 1867. }

We have compiled from the oil markets of the COMMERCIAL, the following tables of prices of crude and refined in bond. The crude is quoted in bulk, as the principal operations were made in that way. If the reader wishes to know what oil is worth including barrels, add 5 cents per gallon, averaging the barre at forty gallons. The tax on bonded oil is 20 cents per gallon. The principal sales were in bonded The receipts of crude have largely increased from all points, including oil from the Allegheny region, Monongahela Valley, Smith's Ferry and West Virginia.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of oil at Pittsburgh for the year 1866 were larger than any previous year in the history of the oil trade, and amounted to 1,678,244 barrels, being an increase over the previous year of 747,485 barrels.

PRICES.

Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL'S Oil Price Current for the past two years:

DATE.	1865. Refined Bbls Bonded	1865. Crude Bbls in Bulk	1865. Tar Bbls.	1865. Lubricating Bbls.	1866. Refined Bbls Bonded	1866. Crude Bbls in Bulk	1866. Refined Bbls per Gallon	1866. Crude per Gallon
January 2	3,000	14,700	100	100	30	40	68 a—	27 a27½
January 9	100	8,000	100	100	30	40	68 a—	28 a27½
January 16	1,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	68 a—	25 a26
January 23	1,500	8,000	100	100	30	40	68 a—	25 a26
January 30	1,500	8,000	100	100	30	40	68 a—	25 a26
February 6	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
February 13	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
February 20	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
February 27	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
March 6	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
March 13	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
March 20	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
March 27	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
April 3	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
April 10	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
April 17	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
April 24	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
May 1	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
May 8	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
May 15	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
May 22	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
May 29	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
June 5	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
June 12	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
June 19	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
June 26	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
July 3	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
July 10	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
July 17	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
July 24	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
July 31	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
August 7	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
August 14	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
August 21	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
August 28	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
September 4	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
September 11	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
September 18	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
September 25	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
October 2	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
October 9	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
October 16	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
October 23	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
October 30	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
November 6	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
November 13	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
November 20	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
November 27	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
December 4	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
December 11	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
December 18	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
December 25	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21
December 30	2,000	8,000	100	100	30	40	65 a66	20 a21

SALES OF THE YEAR.

Weekly transactions in Refined and Crude Oils, Tar and Lubricating, for the year just completed from reports of the Daily PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

DATE.	Refined Bbls Bonded	Crude Bbls in Bulk	Tar Bbls.	Lubricating Bbls.
January 2	3,000	14,700	100	100
January 9	100	8,000	100	100
January 16	1,000	8,000	100	100
January 23	1,500	8,000	100	100
January 30	1,500	8,000	100	100
February 6	2,000	8,000	100	100
February 13	2,000	8,000	100	100
February 20	2,000	8,000	100	100
February 27	2,000	8,000	100	100
March 6	2,000	8,000	100	100
March 13	2,000	8,000	100	100
March 20	2,000	8,000	100	100
March 27	2,000	8,000	100	100
April 3	2,000	8,000	100	100
April 10	2,000	8,000	100	100
April 17	2,000	8,000	100	100
April 24	2,000	8,000	100	100
May 1	2,000	8,000	100	100
May 8	2,000	8,000	100	100
May 15	2,000	8,000	100	100
May 22	2,000	8,000	100	100
May 29	2,000	8,000	100	100
June 5	2,000	8,000	100	100
June 12	2,000	8,000	100	100
June 19	2,000	8,000	100	100
June 26	2,000	8,000	100	100
July 3	2,000	8,000	100	100
July 10	2,000	8,000	100	100
July 17	2,000	8,000	100	100
July 24	2,000	8,000	100	100
July 31	2,000	8,000	100	100
August 7	2,000	8,000	100	100
August 14	2,000	8,000	100	100
August 21	2,000	8,000	100	100
August 28	2,000	8,000	100	100
September 4	2,000	8,000	100	100
September 11	2,000	8,000	100	100
September 18	2,000	8,000	100	100
September 25	2,000	8,000	100	100
October 2	2,000	8,000	100	100
October 9	2,000	8,000	100	100
October 16	2,000	8,000	100	100
October 23	2,000	8,000	100	100
October 30	2,000	8,000	100	100
November 6	2,000	8,000	100	100
November 13	2,000	8,000	100	100
November 20	2,000	8,000	100	100
November 27	2,000	8,000	100	100
December 4	2,000	8,000	100	100
December 11	2,000	8,000	100	100
December 18	2,000	8,000	100	100
December 25	2,000	8,000	100	100
December 30	2,000	8,000	100	100

	1865.	1866.
Total bbls	466,850	981,478
Refined bbls	27,827	54,854
Crude bbls	438,723	926,624

RECAPITULATION.

	Refined	Crude	Tar	Lubric'g.
To July 7	22,727	350,200	7,311	6,412
From July 7 to Dec. 31	219,757	631,194	1,760	2,934
Total	242,851	981,478	8,871	9,346

SALES FOR 1865.

On the 12th and 13th of January, the following sales of bonded were made to the extent of 9,000 bbls. deliverable monthly in Philadelphia, buyers option, on the January option, 1,000 bbls. at 68c; on the February option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the March option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the April option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the May option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the June option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the July option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the August option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the September option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the October option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the November option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c; on the December option, 2,000 bbls. at 68c.

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 14th of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 15th of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 16th of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 17th of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 18th of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 19th of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 20th of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 21st of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 22d of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 23d of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,000 "	December	1,000
May	1,000 "		
June	1,000 "		
July	1,000 "		
August	1,000 "		

The following sales are reported in Philadelphia on the 24th of January:

January	1,000 Bbl	Sep. number	1,000
February	1,000 "	October	1,000
March	1,000 "	November	1,000
April	1,